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DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY

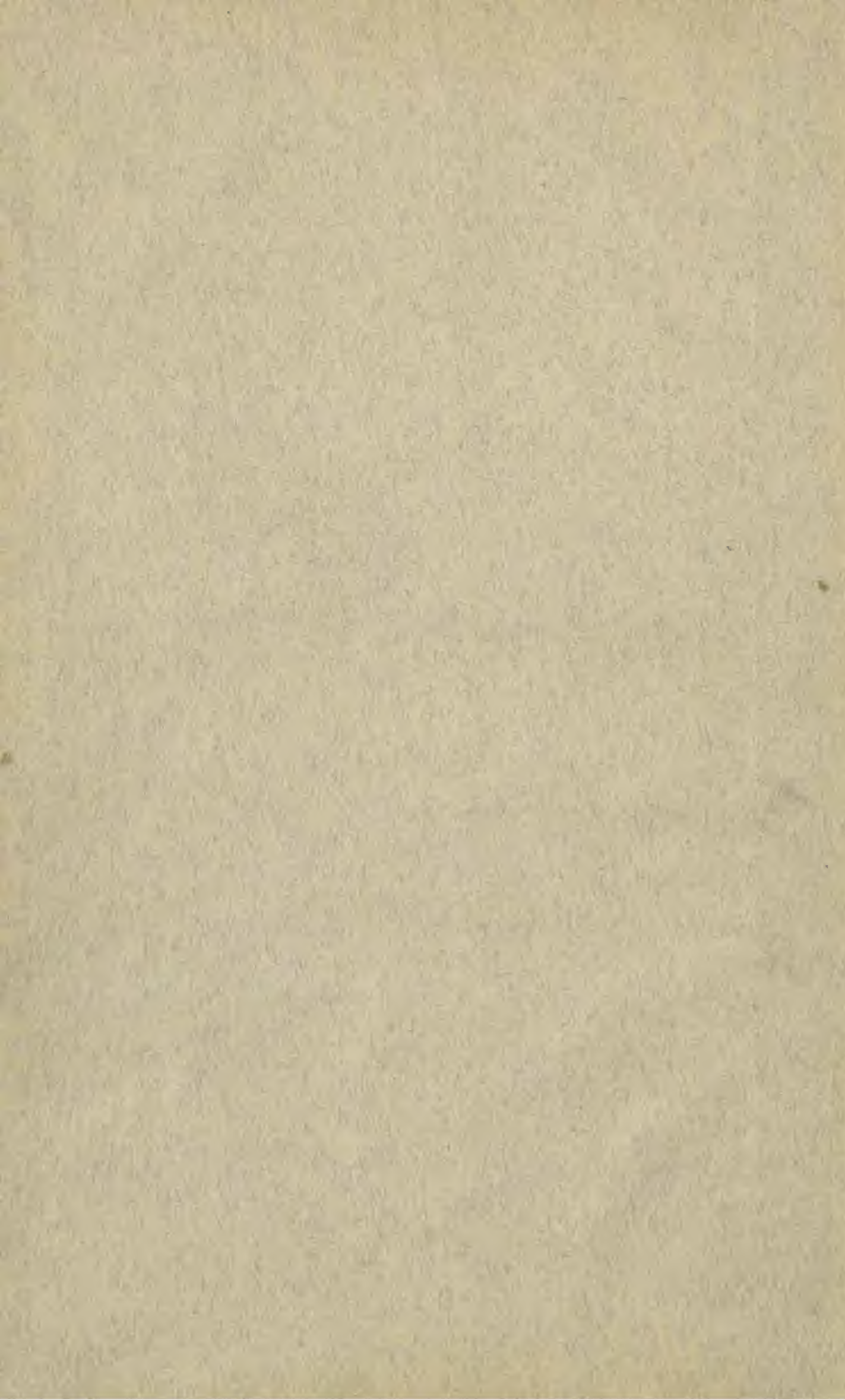
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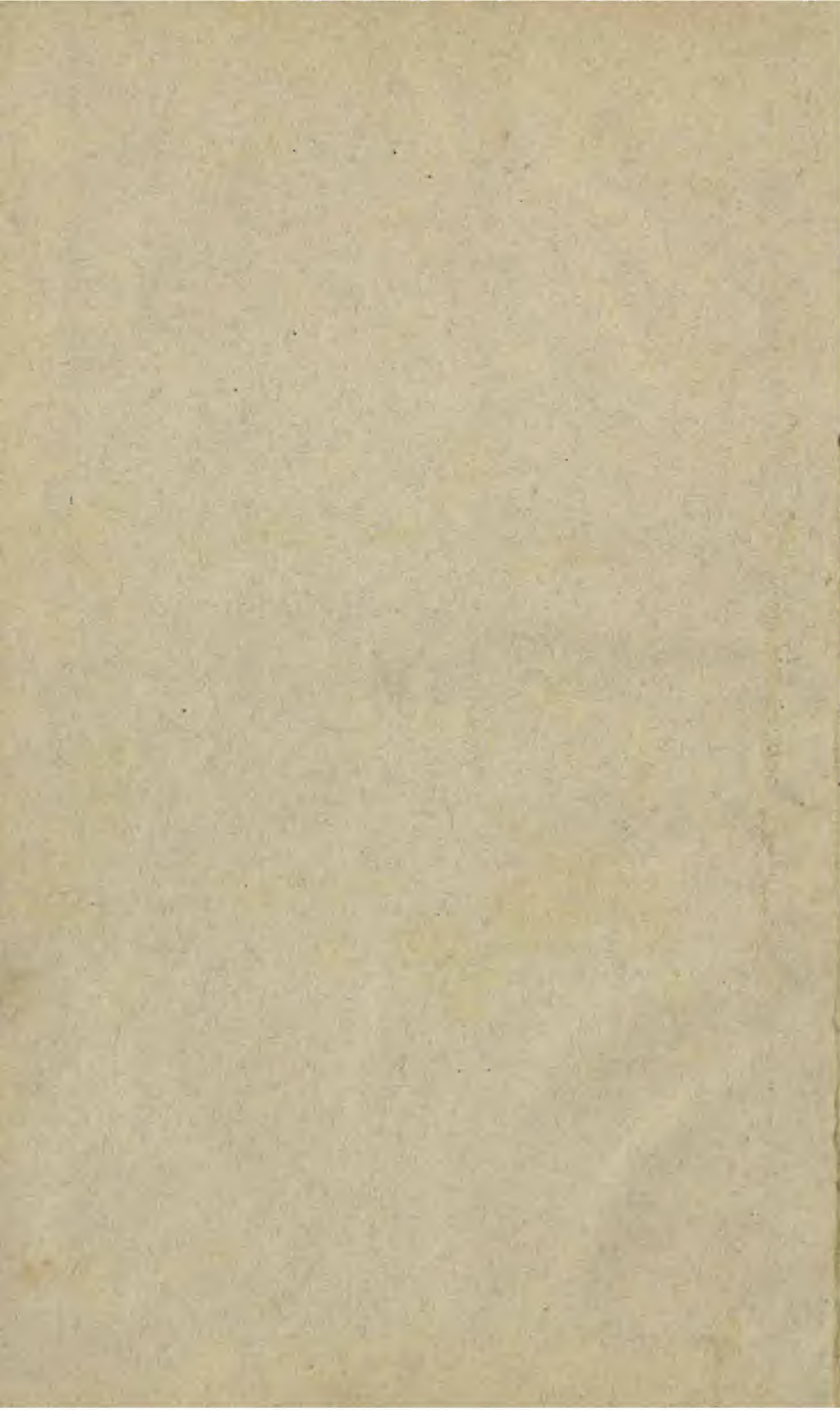
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Progress Report
of the Archæological Survey of India
Western Circle

ARCHÆOLOGY



Government of Bombay
General Department

*For the year ending
31st March 1919*

BOMBAY
Printed at the Government Central Press
1920

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DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY

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**PROGRESS REPORT OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA,
WESTERN CIRCLE, FOR THE YEAR ENDING
31st MARCH 1919.**

PART I.

I.—DEPARTMENTAL NOTES.

1. There was no change in the personnel of officers during the year
Personnel. under review.
2. Concerning the members of the staff the following changes have to be
Establishment. recorded. The Head Clerk, Mr. Narayan Mahadeo Tatake, retired from Government service on 7th June 1918. Mr. Chintaman Raoji Gokhale, the Second Clerk, who had been officiating for him, was confirmed as the Head Clerk. The Third Clerk, Mr. Y. M. Dikshit, was confirmed as the Second Clerk vice Mr. C. R. Gokhale promoted. Mr. C. R. Gokhale was absent for two months on privilege leave from 1st July 1918 and Mr. Y. M. Dikshit officiated as Head Clerk during that period. Mr. S. P. Date, the Photographer, was granted privilege leave for two months from 1st August 1918 and Mr. V. B. Joshi, the General Assistant, was on medical leave for two months from 1st July 1918. During their absence Messrs. G. C. Nag and S. T. Bokil respectively officiated for them. Mr. G. C. Nag, Draftsman Photographer, was granted medical leave for four months from the 1st December 1918. During his absence on leave Mr. V. B. Joshi, General Assistant, officiated for him.

II.—THE YEAR'S WORK.

3. At Headquarters I was occupied in compiling the Annual Progress Report for 1917-18 and in writing out Conservation Notes on the monuments inspected during the year. Dr. Sukthankar was engaged in examining the coins in the safe belonging to the Prince of Wales and Poona Museums and in preparing a list of inscribed copper-plates presented to the former institution. The men on the establishment were busy completing the work of the previous year, printing different sets of photographs, completing drawings, etc.

4. The first part of April was spent in searching out Muhammadan inscriptions, copies of which were wanted for the Moslem Epigraphist by the Director General of Archæology in India (*vide* paragraph 7 of the previous year's report). Petlad in the Baroda State was visited first where a new inscription of A. H. 633 = 1236 A. D. was discovered. From Petlad I proceeded to Cambay, as the inscription on the tomb of Ikhtiyar-ud-daula, the treasurer of the port of Cambay, could not be found by the State authorities. Dabhoi in the Baroda State was visited next. A portion of the month was spent in visiting monuments at Khajuraho in the Chhatarpur State in Central India and in exploring a portion of the Rewa State. I was not able to visit all the places in my programme in Rewa as the season was too far advanced. The last week of April was spent in inspecting initial repairs to the temples on the right and left bank of the Gokak falls, Belgaum District, with the Executive Engineer, Belgaum, and in visiting Kolhapur, where I inspected the Muhammadan ruins in the hill fort of Panala with Lieut.-Colonel F. W. Wodehouse, the Resident of Kolhapur.

5. During the monsoon the principal cave temples of Deccan, such as Bhaja, Karla and Junnar, were inspected and measures adopted for their conservation. A short visit was paid to Abu where some trouble had arisen about the repairs to be executed in the celebrated Dailwara Temples (*vide* page 11, paragraph 56). The majority of monuments in Northern Konkan including Elephanta and Bassein were visited in August and September and arrangements made for their conservation.

The small state of Akalkot was visited in September at the request of the Director General of Archaeology in India, and a new group of temples at Nagansur, discovered by Mr. A. H. A. Simcox, the Collector of Sholapur, were inspected. Bijapur was visited thrice and Champaner and Ahmedabad twice during the year under review. During the touring season the following places were visited :—Badami in the Bijapur District, Balsana and Thalner in the West Khandesh District, Ankai in the Nasik District and Bassein in the Thana District. The following monuments in Sindh were inspected during the winter :—Tomb of General John Jacob at Jacobabad, Satyan-jo-than, Alor and Bakkar in the Sukkur District, Sayad-jo-Kubo near Sakrand and the ruins of Brahmanabad in the Nawabshah District, the monument at Gidu Bandar and the Zanana apartments of the Mirs in Hyderabad, the forts of Naokot, Umarkot and the stupa at Mirpurkhas in the Thar and Parkar District, the ruins at Sasui-jo-Takar near Gharo, the Otak of Jam Bijar near Deh Palejani, the Jami and Dabgir Masjids, Thattha, the tombs on the Makli hills and the fort at Kalankot near Thattha in the Karachi District. In Central India, I visited Jaso in the Jaso Jaagir, Nachna in the Ajaygarh State, Sohagpur in the Rewa State, Gwalior in the Gwalior State, Un in the Indore State and Dhar and Mandu in the Dhar State. In Rajputana, Ajmer was visited twice and the following monuments were inspected in the Bharatpur State ; Chaunsat Khamba Masjid at Kaman, Jhalar Baoli and the Ukha Mandir at Bayana and the Museum at Bharatpur.

6. Altogether 225 days were spent in touring, out of which 175 days were devoted to the Bombay Presidency, 19 days to Rajputana and 32 days to Central India. 187 photographs were taken ; 127 of the Bombay Presidency, 13 of Rajputana and 47 of Central India. 23 drawings were completed and 20 were taken in hand. Altogether 33 inscriptions were copied during the year under review, of which 29 were Hindu and 4 Muhammadan. Eight Conservation Notes were printed and distributed, of which seven were written by me and one by the Assistant Superintendent.

7. During the earlier part of the year Dr. V. S. Sukthankar accompanied me on my tours in order to gain experience in conservation work. He visited Baroda, Dabhoi, Elephanta, Junnar, Bandra, Bassein, Jogesvari, Bijapur and Badami with me. In October a very severe attack of Spanish influenza with pneumonia weakened him so much that he was obliged to give up the work of listing ancient monuments in the Jodhpur State referred to in page 8 of the previous year's report. Independently, he visited Surat in August and inspected the fort and the Dutch tombs. In January 1919 he visited the caves on the Barad hill near Gholwad in the Thana District where the sacred fire of the Iranian refugees was hidden for some time on account of religious persecution. In the same month he visited Bankapur in the Dharwar District, to find out some inscriptions, impressions of which were wanted by the Offg. Government Epigraphist for India.

8. Altogether the Assistant Superintendent spent 109 days in touring in the Bombay Presidency. Though he was prevented by ill health from touring in winter. Dr. Sukthankar proved himself very useful in doing office work at Poona.

III.—PUBLICATIONS.

9. During the year under review the Annual Progress report of this Circle for the year ending 31st March 1918 was published. I contributed the following articles to the Journals noted against them :—

- (1) Sanchi Inscription of Jivadaman ... Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland.
- (2) The Chronology of the later Imperial Guptas. ... Annals of the Bhandarkar Research Institute.
- (3) Notes on Indian Numismatics ... Journal of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society, Vol. IV.
- (4) Numismatic Notes ... Numismatic Supplement of the Journal and Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

10. The following articles were contributed by Dr. V. S. Sukthankar to the journals noted against them :—

- (1) On the home of the so-called Andhra Journal of the Bhandarkar
kings. Research Institute.
- (2) Two grants of Karnadeva of Gujarat, Journal of the Bombay Branch
Saka 996. of the Royal Asiatic Society.
- (3) Two grants of Dhruvasena I from Epigraphia Indica.
Bhavnagar.
- (4) Two grammatical inscription in the Do.
Bhojasala at Dhar.

IV.—MUSEUMS.

11. The coins collected by Mr. H. Cousens for the Poona Museum were removed to the Central Office Buildings in Poona, when that institution ceased to exist in 1914. As no register of acquisitions was maintained in the past, it was almost impossible to trace any particular coin of this collection. Great difficulty was experienced when the Director General of Archæology in India directed me to send all Sassanian coins in the Poona and Prince of Wales Museums to the Assistant Secretary of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society where Mr. Paruck of Bombay, who was cataloguing coins of this dynasty, could examine them conveniently. With the exception of a catalogue

Poona Museum.

of coins, begun by Mr. K. N. Dikshit and left unfinished by him, there are no papers in this office about the coins belonging to the Poona Museum. When this state of affairs was brought to the notice of the Trustees of the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India, they resolved to appoint a successor to Mr. K. N. Dikshit. Accordingly Mr. Khair-ul-Anam was appointed *sub pro tempore* in October 1918.

List of Coins.

Since his arrival in Poona Mr. Anam has been engaged in compiling a list of coins acquired for the Poona Museum upto August 1917. After my transfer to this circle, I had started a register of coins received for the Poona Museum. All new acquisitions are now entered in this register. A list of specimens acquired by the Poona Museum will be found in Appendix F.

12. As stated in the previous paragraph Mr. Khair-ul-Anam has been appointed by the Trustees in the place of Mr. K. N. Dikshit, the Assistant Curator, who went on deputation in March 1917. With the permission of the Trustees Mr. Anam was engaged in compiling a list

Prince of Wales Museum.

of coins acquired for the Poona Museum. When the armistice was signed in November 1918 the Trustees felt the necessity of drawing up a list of specimens belonging to them stored in three different places, *viz.*, Central Office buildings, Poona, Town Hall and Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy School of Art, Bombay. In February

Staff.

1919 Mr. Girijashankar Vallabhji Acharya, Curator of the Watson Museum at Rajkot, was appointed as another Assistant Curator temporarily. Since the date of his appointment

Listing of Specimens.

Mr. Acharya has been engaged in preparing a list of specimens in the godowns of this office. A detailed account of the principal acquisitions to this institution will be found in Appendix F. The more important among them are four large *bassi relievi* mentioned in paragraph 12, p. 3 of the previous year's report which were presented to the Museum by the Madras and Southern Maratha Railway authorities and a set of two copper plates presented by the Administrator of the Palitana State.

13. A large number of specimens having accumulated in the Bijapur Museum

Bijapur Museum.

it was considered advisable to divide them into different sections according to their nature. With the sanction of the Committee of Management the collection was divided into following sections :—

Sections.

- (1) Arms including Cannons, Cannon Balls, etc.
- (2) Textiles.
- (3) Inscriptions—Hindu and Muhammadan.
- (4) General Sculpture.
- (5) Metalware.

- (6) Painting and calligraphy.
- (7) China and glassware.
- (8) Images.

Heavier specimens of sections 1, 3 and 4 were left on the ground floor while eight of the nine rooms on the first floor were devoted to the display of the specimens of each of the eight sections. The paintings were suitably framed and hung on the walls, while the ancient illuminated MSS. were placed in show cases. A special stand was provided for the old map of ancient Bijapur, which was placed in the centre of this gallery. Dr. Sukthankar was engaged in drafting suitable labels for the entire collection, a portion of which was ready by the end of the year.

14. Four show cases, made locally, were purchased by the Committee of Management. As these were very sorry specimens of Museum cases I brought the matter to the notice of Sir John Marshall, Director General of Archæology in India, who very kindly sanctioned the expenditure of Rs. 4,000 for the purchase of show cases for this Museum in March 1919.

Furniture.

15. The collection of coins in the Bijapur Museum were kept in bundles and were not properly exhibited. Arrangements were made with the sanction of the Committee of Management to purchase a coin cabinet of the type designed by Sir John Marshall, Director General of Archæology in India, for the Imperial Museum at Calcutta in which the coin collection will be arranged according to the catalogue compiled by Dr. Sukthankar.

Coins.

16. The staff maintained by the Committee according to Government Resolution No. 4679, dated 19th July 1912, General Department, consisted of a custodian and a watchman. At my request the Committee sanctioned the appointment of a farrash in August 1918. Considerable difficulty is felt at present in managing the Museum as it is impossible for the custodian to understand and carry out my instructions about arrangement and labelling. The Bijapur Museum is no longer a mere godown of antiquities, as it is used to be in the past. It is a full-fledged Museum and ought to have an intelligent and literate person to look after it. At my request the Committee of Management resolved to approach Government for sanction to appoint a Curator-clerk in the place of the custodian.

Staff.

17. The steady progress of acquisition of antiquities of the Adilshahi period was maintained during the year and a list of specimens acquired will be found in Appendix F.

18. The collection of coins in Rajputana Museum at Ajmer was kept locked up in safes and was seldom available for inspection. In consultation with the Curator, Rai Bahadur Gaurishankar Hirachand Ojha, I brought the state of this collection to the notice of Sir John Marshall, the Director General of Archæology in India, who with his usual promptitude obtained Rs. 1,000 as grant-in-aid from the Government of India for the improvement of the coin section of this Museum. A room in the Tahsil building at Ajmer where the Museum is housed has been selected by me in consultation with Rai Bahadur Chhuttonlal, Executive Engineer, Ajmer Division, for conversion into a coin room, where the coins will be classified and arranged in show cases of the type referred to in paragraph 15 above.

Rajputana Museum.

Coin Room.

19. Very little space for expansion is available in this Museum at present. The building in the centre of the Tahsil compound is full of sculptures and images, while a room in one corner of the quadrangle contains inscriptions. The Curator has a room in opposite corner and informs me that there is no room for the display of carvings and minor antiquities. There is not a single show case in the whole of the Museum. This institution possesses a number of valuable copper plate grants which have to be kept locked up in cupboards or wooden boxes. More room is very urgently required in this important institution and unless and until it is available no improvement is possible.

20. A list of the specimens acquired for the Rajputana Museum will be found in Appendix F.

V.—ORIGINAL RESEARCH.

21. The palæography of the Kharoshthi alphabet which was prevalent in North Western India, Afghanistan and part of Central Asia, during the last five centuries before the birth of Christ, is very little known. Attention was drawn to the defects of our knowledge of the subject by the late Dr. J. F. Fleet at a meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland held in June 1913. Since that date I was employed analysing the palæography of Kharoshthi records which are dated, and in summarizing the results of the analysis. My paper on the subject has been approved of by Dr. F. W. Thomas, Ph.D., Librarian, India Office, London, and it is presumed will be published by the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland.

22. In 1912 M. de Lacourdemanche published a monograph on the punch-marked coins of India and sought to prove that the origin of the system of weights recorded in the legal works of Manu and Yajnavalkya are really of Iranian origin. His conclusions are based on the mean weights of punch-marked coins in the collection of the Indian Museum, Calcutta. In 1913 a hoard of nearly three thousand coins of this class were found in the Purneah District of Bihar and Orissa and were made over to me for examination. Throughout the year, my leisure hours were devoted to the examination and weighing of these coins, by means of which I have tested M. Lacourdemanche's processes and conclusions. The results of my investigations will probably be published in the journal of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society.

VI.—EPIGRAPHY.

23. During the year under review a number of interesting ancient records were brought to light. Short abstracts of their contents will be found in Part II (A). The most important discovery, however, is a stone inscription from Bayana. Only a portion of this record was seen by Sir Alexander Cunningham, the first Director General of Archaeology and the late Dr. J. F. Fleet. The whole of this record has now been dug up, thanks to the interest manifested in the subject, by the Bharatpur Durbar and Mr. C. C. Watson, C.I.E., I.C.S., Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States. The record proves the existence of a new Emperor of the Pratihara-Gurjjara dynasty of Kanauj named Mahipala II who was reigning in V. S. 1012 = 955 A. D. and throws considerable light on the history of the tract of country around Mathura. Another interesting discovery is a new stone inscription of Prithivishena of the Vakataka dynasty of Central India, which was found by me at Maluha tongi near Ganj in the Ajaygarh state. At Balsana in the East Khandesh District I found an inscription on the lintel of a ruined temple which mentions a king named Krishnaraja and records the repairing of a temple in Saka 1106 = 1184 A. D. At Un in northern Khandesh, which now forms a part of H. H. the Maharaja Holkar's territories I found some peculiar inscriptions, one of which contains the letters of the Indian alphabet and the affixes used in the conjugation of verbs in Sanskrit.

24. Mr. W. C. Tudor Owen, I. C. S., Administrator of the Palitana State in Kathiawad, very kindly presented three copper plates bearing one complete land grant of Dhruvasena I of the Valabhi Dynasty and issued in the Gupta year 207 = 526-7 A. D. and a portion of another grant by the same prince, to the Prince of Wales Museum.

VII.—EXCAVATION.

25. At the request of the Director General of Archaeology in India the Government were pleased to stop excavation in this Circle during the period of the war (*vide* Government Order No. 4376, General Department, dated 26th June 1918).

VIII.—NUMISMATICS.

26. In addition to my duties I examined Treasure Trove coins found in the Bombay Presidency and Bihar and Orissa throughout the year. Two cases of Treasure Trove were sent to me for examination by the Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society:—

(1) 101 Gold coins found in the State of Phaltan.

(2) 63 Gold coins found in the taluka of Bhusawal in the East Khandesh District.

27. The hoard discovered in the Phaltan State contained an unique gold coin issued by the Chhatrapati Maharaja Sivaji in imitation of the ancient Vijayana-gara pagoda, a detailed description of which will be found in Part II (B).

28. The following Treasure Trove finds were sent to me for examination by the Government of Bihar and Orissa :—

(1) 58 silver punch marked coins found in the Bhagalpur District. These coins probably formed a part of the deposit inside a Buddhist Stupa as along with them were found flowers of gold, beads of cornelian and coral and pieces of other precious metals.

(2) 15 gold coins Govindachandradeva of the Gahadavala dynasty of Kanauj, found in the Ranchi District.

(3) 24 silver coins of Ghiyath-ud-din Balban of Delhi found in the Monghyr District. These coins are of the mints of Delhi, Laknauti, Khita Laknauti and Mudgirgad.

(4) 96 gold coins of the Emperors Alauddin Muhammad Shah, Muhammad bin Tughlaq Shah and Firoz bin Rajab of Delhi.

29. Notices of newly discovered types and mints of coins will be found in Part II (B).

30. At the request of the Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society I undertook the examination of all Indian coins in the cabinet of that Society. More than one thousand coins were examined during the year under review during which several new coins were discovered (*vide* Part II B).

31. Mr. Henry Cousens, one of my predecessors, had collected a number of coins in the Bijapur District. These coins were found in a box in the office and have now been examined and classified. The collection contains 31 Bahmani, 268 Bijapur and 64 Mughal copper coins. By Memorandum No. 1129, General Department, dated 11th February 1919, the Government were pleased to sanction the distribution of duplicate coins of the Adilshahi Sultans of Bijapur to the various institutions on the Treasure Trove list.

IX.—PROTECTED MONUMENTS.

32. Thirty-six monuments were declared protected according to section 3 of Act VII of 1904. Out of these, thirty-two are situated in the Bijapur District and four in the Dharwar District.

33. No agreement according to section 5 of the same Act was entered into by any owner or owners of any private monument in the Bombay Presidency. By Government Resolution No. 4983, General Department, dated 19th July 1918, the Collector of Bijapur was authorised to enter into an agreement with the Mutawalli of the Asar Mahal.

34. By Notification No. 48, dated 21st February 1919, the Government of India in the Department of Education were pleased to change the existing classification of Ancient Monuments in India fixed by Notification No. 3-168-183, dated 26th November 1883, Home Department. The following new classification was sanctioned :—

I. Those monuments which from their present condition and historical or archæological value ought to be maintained in permanent good repair.

II. Those monuments which it is now only possible or desirable to save from further decay by such minor measures as the eradication of vegetation, the exclusion of water from the walls and the like.

III. Those monuments which from their advanced stage of decay or comparative unimportance it is impossible or unnecessary to preserve.

The monuments in classes I and II should be further sub-divided thus :—

I (a) and II (a).—Monuments owned and maintained by Government.

I (b) and II (b).—Monuments owned and maintained by private persons.

I (c) and II (c).—Monuments owned by private persons but maintained by the owners and Government jointly or by the Government exclusively.

X.—CONSERVATION.

(A) Bombay Presidency.

35. At the special request of Sir John Marshall, the Director General of Archaeology in India, His Excellency the Governor in Council was pleased to raise the grant for the conservation of ancient monuments in the Bombay Presidency from Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 40,000 per annum for the next five years. At the same time the Government of India were requested to sanction a sum of Rs. 10,000 as grant-in-aid for the same purpose from Imperial Revenues, instead of Rs. 5,000 per annum, sanctioned during the last three years. The total grant for Conservation was thus raised to Rs. 50,000 per annum. The increased grant enabled the Public Works Department to push on the repairs at Champaner rapidly and to engage a number of custodians for monuments at the three principal centres of conservation in the Presidency, *viz.*, Champaner, Bijapur and Ahmedabad.
36. At my request the Government were pleased to sanction an extra grant of Rs. 5,000 for very urgent repairs to the monuments of Champaner referred to in paragraph 25, page 5 of the preceding year's report.
37. At the request of the Collector of Bijapur I applied to Government for a special grant of Rs. 50,000, in order to level the ground in and around the numerous ancient monuments in Bijapur and to clean them of prickly pear and other weeds with which the majority of them are covered. The work was to be done as a measure of famine relief and the amount applied for was sanctioned by Government Resolution No. A.-1821, Public Works Department, dated 15th February 1919. But as only one month of the financial year remained it was not possible for the Executive Engineer to utilise the amount for the purpose for which it was sanctioned, and consequently the amount had to be surrendered. It is to be hoped however that this special grant would be renewed at the beginning of the coming financial year.
38. During the year under review Rs. 52,754 were spent on the Conservation of ancient monuments in the Bombay Presidency, out of which Rs. 33,474 were spent on special (non-recurring) repairs and Rs. 19,280 on annual or current repairs. The details of expenditure will be found in Appendix K.
39. During the year under review the largest amount of work was done at Champaner where Rs. 11,441 were spent on special repairs and Rs. 1,204 in annual or current repairs. At Champaner the back wall of the Kevda Masjid, the major portion of which had collapsed in September 1917, was rebuilt and strengthened. The larger portion of the back wall of the Lila Gumbaz had collapsed in the meanwhile. The core of this wall was partly rebuilt and strengthened and outer facing of ashlar masonry was then reset and partly renewed (Pl. I). The concrete on the roof of the majority of monuments had cracked badly and a quantity of black soil had entered into the roof through these cracks. According to the report of Rao Bahadur S. K. Bhagvat, Executive Engineer, Kaira and Panch Mahals, which was endorsed by the Superintending Engineer, Northern Division, the entrance of black soil in the crevices and cracks caused leakage in the majority of monuments at Champaner (*vide* paragraph 24, page 5 of the previous year's report). The roofs of the majority of monuments at Champaner were made watertight during the year under report. The special repairs of the monuments at Champaner were carried out very satisfactorily and the nature of the work accomplished reflects great credit on Rao Bahadur S. K. Bhagvat, Executive Engineer, Kaira and Panch Mahals, and Mr. V. M. Karandikar, Archaeological Sub-overseer, Champaner, under whose immediate supervision the works were carried out. A part of the grant was utilized during the current year in clearing the jungle on the fort of Pavagadh hill to which no attention had been paid for number of years.
40. At Bijapur support arches were completed under all of the arches in the interior, which support the flat roof of the verandah around the inner chamber. Altogether sixteen stone arches and

twelve pillars for their support were built during the year under review. The new pillars and arches are neat and plain and Mr. D. G. Dabholkar, the Archaeological Sub-overseer, who was in charge of this deserves unstinted praise for it. The compound wall around the Jod-Gumbaz, begun last year, was also finished and the area inside was cleared of cactus and rank vegetation. By Government Resolution No. A-8351, Public Works Department, dated 23rd August 1918, the

Jod-Gumbaz.

Government were pleased to order that the Jod-Gumbaz should be maintained as an ancient monument and the proposal for its use as a District Bungalow was negatived. For years the tomb of Khan-i-Khanan Muhammad Khan and his son Khawas Khan, the Masjid attached to it and the tomb of Sidi Raihan have been used as the residence of the District and Sessions Judge, Bijapur. The latter additions and alterations in these buildings will be removed and the monuments restored to their original state next year. A large portion of the plaster

Gol Gumbaz.

from the interior of the dome of the Gol Gumbaz fell on the platform below and damaged the modern wooden railing on the smaller platform in the interior. The heavy plaster in the interior seems to have become detached from the masonry of the dome on account of the blasting operations carried out unrestrictedly near this monument in 1917-18, according to the orders of the Collector, which were afterwards stopped by Government (*vide* page 7, paragraph 31 of the Annual Progress Report for 1917-18). The area inside the compound of this monument was cleared of prickly pear. The huge crack

Gagan Mahal.

in the back wall of the Gagan Mahal and in some of its existing arches were filled up and the upper part of the ruins of this venerable building was dismantled. No movement has been detected in its walls for some years past and it is to be hoped that this monument will continue as it is for years. In the Juma Masjid

Juma Masjid.

three cracked brackets were successfully cramped according to the method suggested in my conservation note no. 6 of 1917. The fourth is in an advanced state of decay and will have to be renewed. In the

Mihari Mahal.

Mihari Mahal, the accumulation of earth and debris inside the court-yard was removed and a portion of the

Western Window on the first floor of the Mahal was renewed. In the tomb of

Ali Adil Shah I Roza.

Ali Adil Shah I, the wire fencing was repaired and a turnstile supplied in place of the broken wooden gate.

The platform of tombs in the interior were thoroughly repaired. Cactus and rank vegetation was removed from the compound which was tidied up by the removal of debris and repairs to tombs and platforms in it.

41. Jahan Begam's palace or Mahal at Ainapur was strengthened by building

Ainapur Jahan Begam's Mahal.

four buttresses in front and cracks in the terrace were filled up. The unfinished tomb of this Queen was surrounded by a dry stone wall and the compound was cleared of rubbish and loose stones. Broken stone Jalis in windows for lighting up the interior of the cellar were renewed. The tomb of Ain-ul-Mulk at Fatehpur near Ainapur was also repaired. A compound wall was built and the chamber provided with a doorway of expanded metal in wooden frame. The additions and alterations to the Sherza Bastion on

Damage to the Malik-Maidan.

which the Great Gun Malik-Maidan is placed were completed during the year and with the approval of the Government arrangements were made to lock up the gate leading to the top of the bastion at night. In spite of these precautions, a portion of the ear of the lion's head at the mouth of the Gun was broken and pieces of metal resembling this ear were found in the possession of a goldsmith, who stated that he had received the fragments from a police constable. The enquiry regarding this affair was not complete before the end of the year under review. As this ancient Gun is still being damaged it will be necessary to restrict the access of the public to it, by rules framed according to section 15 (1) of the Preservation of Ancient Monuments Act.

42. In March 1919 a portion of the City wall near the Landa Qassab bastion was

Demolition of the City wall by Criminal Tribes.

demolished by some persons of the Criminal tribes settlement at Bijapur and sold to a contractor. Fortunately this act was detected before serious damage was done to this portion of this wall and thanks to the timely action taken by Mr. M. T. Adalja, Executive Engineer,

Bijapur, the demolition of this portion of the ancient City wall was prevented.

43. By Government Resolution No. 1166-67, General Department, dated 12th February 1919, the Government were pleased to make Rules regarding excavation in certain areas in Bijapur. rules for the restriction of excavation within certain areas in Bijapur in exercise of the authority vested in His Excellency the Governor in Council by sub-section (1) of section 20 of the Ancient Monument Preservation Act (IV of 1904). These rules will be found in Appendix R.

44. In the Dharwar District the southern sikhara of the shrine of Somesvara at Haralhalli was provided with new ashlar masonry facing and gaps in the facing on the northern facade of the northern shrine were filled up. The special repairs to the temple are in progress and will be finished next year. At Tambur in the same district, earth was removed from the roof of the temple of Basavanna. A masonry shed on the east facade of the temple was dismantled and the east facade was partly dismantled and rebuilt.

45. The Portuguese remains at Bassein were inspected by Mr. J. A. Page, then Assistant Superintendent in 1914. The place was full of impenetrable jungle in September 1918 and nine hundred rupees had to be spent in jungle clearing before the churches and monasteries could be properly inspected. Even then only half of the jungle had been cleared and a large sum of money would be required for this purpose next year. Some of the measures suggested by Mr. H. Cousens in 1907 were carried out. The rest of Mr. Cousens's suggestions along with those suggested by Mr. J. A. Page will be carried out next year. The Portuguese remains in the Fort at Revdanda were cleared of rank vegetation. Foot-paths were provided and the Cathedral floor covered with murum. Debris was removed from the Dominican Church and Convents in the Fort at Agarkot and the ground levelled.

46. At Ahmedabad the compound of Ahmad Shah's Masjid, Achyut Bibi's tomb and Masjid and the Queen's tomb at Sarangpur were cleared. The outer stone facing of the rear wall of Bahol Khan Qazi's Masjid at Dholka, being out of plumb, was dismantled and reset and the hollows between the facing and the core filled with concrete. At Vatwa the arches of Diwan Shah Raju's tomb having weathered badly, new support arches were built under them.

47. In Sind the famous Jami Masjid at Tatta was repaired at a cost of Rs. 2,023. Kalar eaten bricks were removed and water spouts provided. A similar sum will be required next year when the work will be completed. Rs. 952 were spent on the tombs on the Makli Hills, where the measure suggested by Mr. J. A. Page in his Conservation Note, dated 11th December 1915, are being slowly carried out. Mr. Jawharmal Tahalram Shahani, Sub-divisional Officer, Jerruck Sub-division, deserves special mention for the careful and very excellent conservation work carried out under his supervision at the Jami Masjid and the tombs on the Makli Hills. The repairs to the tombs on the high platform at Satyan-jothan on the bank of the river Indus near Sukkur were begun and will be finished next year.

48. The special repairs to the Buddhist Stupa, called Kahu-jo-daro, near Mirpurkhas, were completed during the year. Kalar eaten bricks were removed. The destructive effect of kalar on the Ancient Monuments in Sind is very rapid and unless the kalar eaten stones and bricks are removed immediately, they spread very quickly and bring on the collapse of structures. At Tatta the Zenana tombs attached to Nawab Isa Khan's tomb have been badly kalar eaten. The votive stupas excavated by Mr. D. R. Bhandarkar near the Kahu-jo-daro are vanishing rapidly. Some of the excellent carving on the stone tombs on the Satyan-jothan platform are also deteriorating. The Director General of Archaeology in India has been requested to depute the Archaeological Chemist in India to Sind during the ensuing touring season in order to investigate and find out some remedy for this evil.

49. In the Gaikwad's Dominions Rs. 174 were spent on repairs to the fort wall at Dabhoi and its gates during the year. In Cambay Rs. 2,020-11-5 and Rs. 42-0-9 respectively were spent in the conservation of the Juma Masjid and the small Masjid of marble near three gates at Cambay.

Baroda.

Cambay.

50. The Political Agent, Sorath Prant, reports that Rs. 123-0-0, 10,146-0-0, 1-14-0 and Rs. 3-11-6 respectively were spent on Conservation of Khapda Kodia's caves, Uparkot wall in Junagadh and Savi Pir's tomb and Yakut Khan Pir's tomb at Jafarabad in the Junagadh State.

Sorath Prant.

51. All of the Archaeological sub-overseers were taken to Bijapur. Messrs. V. M. Karandikar and D. G. Dabholkar displayed special aptitude for conservation work. Mr. Karandikar visited Bandra, Bassein, Jogeshwari Caves, Mandapeshwar and Elephanta with me. Mr. D. G. Dabholkar was taken to Karle, Bhaja, Junnar and Badami. Mr. V. V. Marathe accompanied me to Junnar, Hyderabad, Khudabad, Tatta, Sakkar and Rohri and Mr. D. G. Madhekar visited Gokak, Belgaum, Gadag, Dambal and Kolhapur and Panala with me. The arrangements about the control of these men is very unsatisfactory at present. They have some sort of undefined connection with this department and each of them has to work under two or more Superintending Engineers and about half a dozen Executive Engineers. Proposals have been submitted to Government about the control over these men, but the decision of the Government on the subject is still awaited.

Archaeological Sub-overseers.

(B) Central India.

52. In central India, the Ancient Stupas at Sanchi are being thoroughly repaired from funds placed at the disposal of the Director General of Archaeology in India by the Government of India. The work is being carried on under the direct supervision of the Director General and a detailed account will be found in his Annual Progress Report.

Sanchi.

53. Conservation work is in progress in two places in the Dhar State, at Mandu and at Dhar. Altogether Rs. 4,944 were spent during the year under review. Rs. 1,000 were received as a grant-in-aid from the Government of India and out of this amount Rs. 916 were spent on special repairs of the Jami Masjid. Rs. 1,686 were spent on the establishment and Rs. 551 on the pay of caretakers. The large and small domes on the entrance porch of the Jami Masjid were made water tight and the work of making the dome over the prayer chamber water-tight is in progress. This work could not be completed on account of the scarcity of rainfall and consequent want of water near the site. Arrangements were made for quarrying big blocks of marble at Makrana for restoring the lintels in Hoshang Ghor's tomb but they could not be transported from Makrana for want of waggons. At present special repairs are in progress at two places only, viz., Jami Masjid, the estimate for which amounts to Rs. 5,940 and Hoshang Ghor's Tomb, the estimate for which comes to Rs. 1,625. Mandu was inspected by Mr. J. A. Page, then Assistant Superintendent of this Circle, and detailed Conservation Notes were drawn up by him for the repairs of a number of other monuments. Estimates amounting to Rs. 16,177 have been approved by this Department but the work could not be begun for want of a more generous grant-in-aid. All of these monuments were inspected by me in March last and in many cases these ancient monuments show signs of further decay since Mr. Page's inspection. Unless an increased grant-in-aid is available in the ensuing Financial year some of them may collapse. According to the present arrangement, the Dhar Durbar provides the cost of the current repairs and maintenance but original works and special repairs are carried on when a grant-in-aid is received. During the year under review the Dhar State spent Rs. 4,000 in establishment charges, current repairs and maintenance. A further sum of Rs. 3,505 were spent by the Durbar in repairing the roads in Mandu, in addition to the sum of Rs. 4,000 spent for this purpose in 1917-18.

Mandu.

Jami Masjid.

Hoshang Ghor's Tomb.

Approach roads.

1917-18. The approach roads to all monuments in Mandu are in a quite different state from that seen by my predecessor in December 1916 (*vide* paragraph 37, page 8 of the Annual Progress Report for the year ending 31st March 1917).

54. In the Baghelkhand Agency current repairs were carried out on the temples of Amarkantak, Chandrehe and the inscription on the Alhaghat pass. The lid of the iron box covering the inscription Piawan was forced open and the State suggests the building of a stone enclosure around it so that the stone may not be covered by water during ordinary floods.

(C) Rajputana.

55. In Ajmer a new door was provided in the opening of the compound wall around Abdulla Khan's tomb. When it was built, no doors were provided and consequently the interior became the favourite resort of all stray goats, cows and buffaloes in the neighbourhood. As the Chaukidar has to live at a distance, the provision of doors was found to be absolutely necessary.

56. No work was done in the temples at Delvada near Mount Abu. The old *Sangtaras* Kalyan Sukhdeo whose work was favourably commented on by Mr. Page in 1914 (*vide* page 76, paragraph 54 of the Annual Progress Report for the year ending 31st March 1915) had been dismissed before my visit in June 1918. A new man had been appointed in his place but his work is decidedly inferior to that of Kalyan Sukhdeo. During the influenza epidemic all artisans ran away and at the end of the financial year the Executive Engineer reported that he and his assistants are denied access into the interior and consequently he is unable to inspect the monuments.

57. In the Mewar Agency the temple of Ubaiserjee at Dhar, six miles from Udaipur and of Ghariadeora in Udaipur were repaired. In Kotah the famous Chhatris of the Maharanas at Sarbagh were repaired. In the Jhalawar State the temple at Chandrayati at Patan has been repaired. In the Bharatpur State special repairs were carried on the buildings at the Rupbas. The northern *facade* of the Agra-stone Baradari built by the Emperor Akbar I was rebuilt and special repairs were executed at the Juma Masjid. The Talshahi palace in the Dholpur State was repaired at the instance of the Durbar. No money was spent on Conservation in the Southern Rajputana, Jaipur, Western Rajputana and Tonk and Haraoti Agencies and in the Alwar State.

XI.—TOUR PROGRAMME FOR 1919-20.

58. By Government Resolution No. 3897, General Department, dated 5th June 1918 the Government were pleased to direct that in future the Superintendent of the Western Circle should submit his tour programme through the Director General of Archaeology in India not later than the 1st of July of that year. The tour programme for 1919-20 was sanctioned by Government Resolution No. 7431, General Department, dated 3rd September 1919. It includes visits to the following Districts in the Bombay Presidency:—Upper Sind Frontier, Sukkur, Larkhana, Hyderabad, Karachi, Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panch Mahals Broach, Surat, Thana, Ahmednagar, East Khandesh, Nasik, Sholapur, Poona, Belgaum, Dharwar, Bijapur, Ratnagiri, Kolaba and North Canara; to the following States in the Bombay Presidency:—Cambay, Palanpur, Cutch, Kolhapur and Miraj. It also includes the States of Bikaner, Jodhpur, Bharatpur, Jaipur, Jaisalmer and Mewar in Rajputana and Rewa, Nagod, Ajaygarh, Indore, Dhar and Barwani in Central India.

59. No separate tour programme has been submitted by the Assistant Superintendent, but he is expected to take up the listing of ancient monuments in the Jodhpur State which he could not begin last year on account of ill-health.

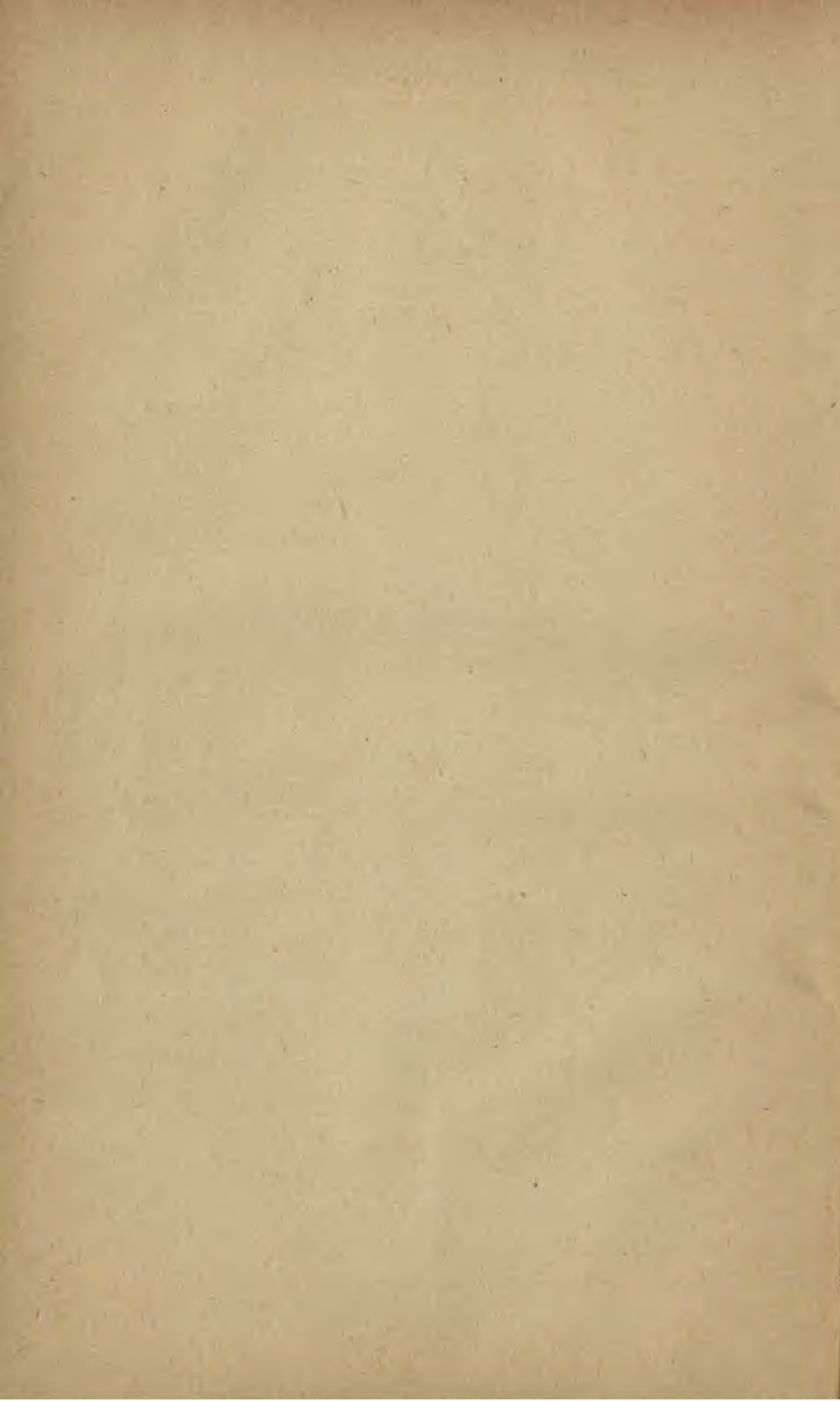
R. D. BANERJI, M.A.,

Superintendent, Archaeological Survey of India,

Poona, 30th August 1919.

Western Circle.

APPENDICES.



APPENDIX A.

Superintendent's Diary.

1918-1919.

April	1st	1918.	... Elephanta.	Nov.	2nd	1918.	... Bombay.
	4th		... Petlad and Cambay.		5th		... Bharatpur.
	5th		... Cambay.		6th		... Kaman.
	6th-7th		... Dabhoi.		7th		... Paha.
	8th		... Headquarters.		10th		... Headquarters.
	11th		... Satna.		13th		... Thalner and Betavad.
	14th		... Chhatargarh and Khajuraho.		14th		... Sindkheda.
	15th		... Harpalpur.		15th		... Balsana.
	16th to 19th		... On casual leave.		18th to 22nd		... Headquarters.
	20th		... Sehagpur.		23rd		... Karla.
	24th to 27th		... Headquarters.		24th to 1st Dec.		... Headquarters.
	29th		... Belgaon and Gokak falls.	Dec.	5th		... Umarkot and Chor.
	30th		... Kolhapur.		6th		... Mirpurkheda.
May	1st		... Panala.		7th		... Nankot.
	3rd to 16th		... Headquarters.		8th		... Mirpurkheda.
	17th		... Bombay.		9th		... Brahmanabad.
	18th to 21st		... Headquarters.		11th		... Hyderabad (Sind).
June	24th		... Ajmer.		15th to 22nd		... Headquarters.
	27th to 1st June		... Headquarters.		24th		... Ahmednagar.
	2nd		... Karla and Bhaja.		26th to 3rd Jan.		... Headquarters.
	3rd to 6th		... Headquarters.				
	7th		... Bombay.				
	8th		... Headquarters.				
	9th to 11th		... Junnar.				
	12th-14th		... Headquarters.	Jan.	6th		... Satna.
	16th		... Ahmedabad.		7th		... Nagod.
	18th		... Mount Abu.		8th		... Maheshatongi.
	21st		... Headquarters.		11th to 14th		... Headquarters.
	23rd		... Bombay.		17th		... Ajmer.
	24th		... Elephanta.		21st to 26th		... Headquarters.
	26th to 25th July		... Headquarters.		28th		... Pavagadh.
July	27th		... Bombay.	Feb.	1st		... Bombay.
	29th to 3rd Aug.		... Headquarters.		4th		... Gwalior.
	5th to 14th		... Malad.		6th		... Rayana.
	15th		... Bandra.		9th-10th		... Bijapur.
Aug.	16th		... Bassein Fort.		16th		... Sukkar, Alor and Rohri.
	17th-18th		... Malad.		17th		... Sasul-jo-Takar.
	19th		... Jogesvari caves.		18th		... Dabheji and Tatta.
	20th-21st		... Malad.		19th		... Tatta.
	24th		... Bijapur.		20th		... Lakdi.
	27th to 31st		... Malad.		21st		... Schwan.
	4th-5th		... Pavagadh.		22nd		... Larkhana.
	7th		... Malad.		23rd		... Hyderabad (Sind).
	8th		... Elephanta.		27th		... Headquarters.
	9th-10th		... Malad.	Mar.	1st		... Bombay.
	12th		... Chhapalgaon and Akalkot.		2nd-3rd		... Headquarters.
	13th		... Nagasaur.		4th		... Bombay.
	15th to 22nd		... Malad.		5th to 19th		... Headquarters.
	25th to 27th		... Bijapur.		21st		... Bassein Fort.
Oct.	29th		... Badami.		23rd		... Ankal caves.
	1st to 17th		... Malad.		24th to 25th		... Headquarters.
	18th		... Headquarters.		28th		... Un.
	19th to 25th		... Malad.		30th		... Dhar.
	27th to 1st Nov.		... Headquarters.		31st		... Maada.

Assistant Superintendent's Diary.

April	1st	1918.	... Elephanta.	Sept.	9th	1918.	... Headquarters.
	4th to 6th		... Baroda.		10th to 20th		... Malad.
	7th		... Dabhoi.		22nd to 27th		... Bijapur.
	9th to 12th		... Elephanta.		28th-29th		... Badami.
	14th to 8th June		... Headquarters.	Oct.	1st		... Malad.
June	9th to 11th		... Junnar.		2nd to 2nd Jan.		... Headquarters.
	13th to 3rd Aug.		... Headquarters.				
Aug.	4th to 14th		... Malad.				
	15th		... Bandra Fort.				
	16th		... Bassein Fort.	Jan.	4th		... Gholvad.
	17th-18th		... Malad.		5th		... Barad Hill.
	19th		... Jogesvari caves.		7th to 17th		... Headquarters.
	20th-21st		... Malad.		19th-20th		... Bankapur.
	23rd-24th		... Bijapur.		23rd to 7th Feb.		... Headquarters.
	26th to 28th		... Malad.	Feb.	9th-10th		... Bijapur.
	29th to 1st Sept.		... Surat.		13th to 31st Mar.		... Headquarters.
	3rd to 6th		... Malad.				

APPENDIX B.

List of drawings prepared during the year 1918-19.

Serial No.	Locality.	Title.	Material.	Scale.	Remarks.
1401	Degamve	Kalla Gudi : Plan	Paper	1" = 4'	Completed.
1402	Beir	Kalika-Bhavana temple: Plan	Do.	1" = 4'	"
1403	Do.	Narayana temple: Plan	Do.	1" = 4'	"
1404	Do.	Ramesvara temple: Plan	Do.	1" = 4'	"
1405	Bijapur	Ambar-Khana: Plan	Do.	1" = 10'	In progress.
1406	Do.	Naynarkhana: Plan of first floor	Do.	1" = 8'	"
1407	Elephanta	Caves No. II-VI: Plan	Do.	1" = 4' and 1" = 8'	Completed.
1408	Do.	Plan of cave No. 1 and sketch of the site.	Do.	1" = 25'	"
1409	Nasik	Pandu Lena, Cave No. III: Plan	Do.	1" = 20'	"
1410	Bhaja	Caves: Plan	Do.	1" = 20'	"
1411	Pratapgarh	Dharamsala at Afzalkhan's tomb: Plan, elevation and section.	Do.	1" = 4'	"
1412	Bassein	Fort: Plan	Do.	1" = 55'	"
1413	Lodhiana	The tower: Elevation and section	Do.	1" = 4'	"
1414	Chapalgao	Mallikarjuna temple: Plan	Do.	1" = 4'	In progress
1415	Nagansur	Devi temple: Plan	Do.	1" = 4'	"
1416	Do.	Mallikarjuna temple: Plan	Do.	Sketch	"
1417	Do.	Mallikarjuna temple: Sketch of a pillar in mandapa	Do.	Do.	Completed.
1418	Petlad	Arjunshaha's tomb: Plan	Do.	1" = 4'	In progress.
1419	Somnath Pattan	Mahadeva temple: Site Plan	Do.	1" = 10'	Completed.
1420	Parala Fort	Andhar Baoli: Plan	Do.	1" = 4'	In progress.
1421	Do.	Andhar Baoli: Plan of floors	Do.	1" = 4'	"
1422	Do.	Andhar Baoli: Elevation and section.	Do.	1" = 4'	"
1423	Do.	Bagh gate: Plan	Do.	1" = 4'	Completed.
1424	Do.	Dharam Kothi: Plan	Do.	1" = 4'	"
1425	Do.	Fort: Plan	Do.	No scale	Copied.
1426	Do.	Hydari Masjid: Plan	Do.	1" = 2'	In progress.
1427	Do.	Kothi: Plan	Do.	1" = 8'	"
1428	Do.	Mazar of Sa'ad-ud-din: Plan	Do.	1" = 3'	"
1429	Do.	Nayidin's Sajja Plan, Nimaz Gali Plan	Do.	1" = 5'	"
1430	Do.	Tomb of Raja Bhoja: Plan	Do.	1" = 2'	"
1431	Do.	Residency: Plan	Do.	1" = 4'	"
1432	Do.	Building near Residency: Plan	Do.	1" = 2'	"
1433	Do.	Tank near Mazar of Sa'ad-ud-din: Plan.	Do.	1" = 10'	"
1434	Do.	Tank to the S. E. of Sa'ad-ud-din: Plan.	Do.	1" = 4'	"
1435	Do.	Tin Darwaza: Plan	Do.	1" = 5'	"
1436	Do.	Tin Darwaza: Elevation of east-gateway.	Do.	1" = 3'	Completed.
1437	Do.	Tin Darwaza: Elevation of west-gateway.	Do.	1" = 3'	"
1438	Nachna	Temple No. 1: Plan	Do.	1" = 4'	"
1439	Khajuraho	Ruins: Site plan	Do.	1 1/2" = 1000'	"
1440	Dhar	Lat Masjid: Plan	Do.	1" = 8'	"
1441	Maada	Ashrafi Mahal: Plan	Do.	1" = 8'	In progress.
1442	Do.	Bar Bahadur Palace: Plan	Do.	1" = 8'	Completed.
1443	Udaygiri	Excavated site: Plan	Do.	1" = 10'	"

APPENDIX C.

List of Photographs taken during the year 1918-19.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Serial No.	Size.	Subject.	Locality.	District.
4726	Full	Hathi wada, view from S. W.	Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar.
4727	Do.	Judge's Court, view from S. W.	Do.	Do.
4728	Do.	Umma Masjid, view from N. E.	Do.	Do.
4729	Do.	Juna wada, east face central door	Do.	Do.
4730	Do.	Makka Masjid view from east	Do.	Do.
4731	Do.	Mali wada, view from east	Do.	Do.
4732	Do.	Rami Khan's tomb, view from N. W.	Do.	Do.
4733	Do.	Azam Khan's palace, view from east	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad.
4734	Do.	Bhadra gate, view from east	Do.	Do.
4735	Do.	Shah Alam's mosque, view from S. E.	Do.	Do.
4736	Do.	Do. tomb close by, view from S. W.	Do.	Do.
4737	Do.	Do. do. view from N. E.	Do.	Do.
4738	Do.	Muhafiz Khan's mosque, view from east	Do.	Do.
4739	Half	Tomb opposite to Juna Rajwada, view from S. W.	Akalkot	Akalkot.
4740	Full	Jogevari cave, main entrance	Andheri	Tiana.
4741	Do.	Cave No. 1 front	Ankal	Nasik.
4742	Do.	Do. 2 "	Do.	Do.
4743	Do.	Do. 3 "	Do.	Do.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—continued.

Serial No.	Size	Subject.	Locality.	District.
4744	Fell	Cave No. 4 front	Ankai	Nasik
4745	Do.	Do. 4, inscription on a pillar in verandah	Do.	Do.
4746	Do.	Matha, view from S. E.	Bahana	West Khandesh
4747	Do.	Temple to N. E. of Matha, view from south	Do.	Do.
4748	Do.	Do. to the south of Matha, view from S. W.	Do.	Do.
4749	Do.	Another temple to the south of Matha, view from east	Do.	Do.
4750	Do.	Temple of Parvati called Kanubai's temple, view from S. E.	Do.	Do.
4751	Do.	Temple of Mahadeva, view from S. W.	Do.	Do.
4752	Do.	Ruined temple in front of Mahadeva temple, view from east.	Do.	Do.
4753	Do.	Fort, view from north	Bandra	Thana
4754	Do.	Caves, view from north-east	Barad Hill	Do.
4755	Do.	Do. interior view from north	Do.	Do.
4756	Do.	Entrance to the chapel of the Augustine convent	Bassein	Do.
4757	Do.	Do. do.	Do.	Do.
4758	Do.	Do. do.	Do.	Do.
4759	Do.	Franciscan Church, general view from east	Do.	Do.
4760	Do.	Captain's palace, general view from S. E.	Do.	Do.
4761	Do.	One of the gates of the Fort	Do.	Do.
4762	Do.	Monastery, general view from S. W.	Do.	Do.
4763	Do.	Ambarkhana, view from S. W.	Bijapur	Bijapur
4764	Do.	Batula Khan's mosque, view from S. E.	Do.	Do.
4765	Do.	Chhota Asar, view from S. E.	Do.	Do.
4766	Do.	Gol Gumbaz, east face	Do.	Do.
4767	Do.	Jod Gumbaz, showing alterations	Do.	Do.
4768	Do.	Sandal Masjid, view from N. W.	Do.	Do.
4769	Do.	Do. interior	Do.	Do.
4770	Do.	Alli Adil Shah II's Roza, view from N. E.	Do.	Do.
4771	Do.	Ramid Qadir's tomb, view from S. E.	Do.	Do.
4772	Do.	Yusuf's old Jami Masjid, view from N. E.	Do.	Do.
4773	Half	Jami Masjid, south gateway	Cambay	Cambay State.
4774	Do.	Do. east gateway	Do.	Do.
4775	Do.	Do. north gateway	Do.	Do.
4776	Full	Do. front view of prayer chamber	Do.	Do.
4777	Half	Do. central mihrab	Do.	Do.
4778	Do.	Do. tomb of Kazaruni	Do.	Do.
4779	Do.	Do. another tomb	Do.	Do.
4780	Full	Kevda Masjid, before repairs, view from N. W.	Champaner	Panch Mahals.
4781	Do.	Do. panel on minar	Do.	Do.
4782	Do.	Lila Gumbaz, after conservation	Do.	Do.
4783	Do.	Tomb on Pavagarh hill	Do.	Do.
4784	Do.	Temple of Siva, view from N. E.	Chhapalgaon	Akalot State.
4785	Do.	Do. view from south	Do.	Do.
4786	Do.	Do. shrine doorway	Do.	Do.
4787	Do.	Do. basement of porch	Do.	Do.
4788	Do.	Do. loose images in front of	Do.	Do.
4789	Do.	Memorial stones Nos. I and II	Ekhar	Thana.
4790	Do.	Do. enlarged view of lower portion of stone No. II.	Do.	Do.
4791	Do.	Do. Nos. 3 and 4	Do.	Do.
4792	Do.	Do. enlarged view of lower portion of stone No. 3	Do.	Do.
4793	Do.	Do. do. do. 4	Do.	Do.
4794	Do.	Do. Nos. 5 and 6	Do.	Do.
4795	Half	Cave No. II, front	Elephanta	Bombay.
4796	Do.	Do. III, "	Do.	Do.
4797	Do.	Do. IV, "	Do.	Do.
4798	Do.	Do. V, "	Do.	Do.
4799	Do.	Do. shrine doorway	Do.	Do.
4800	Do.	Do. VI, "	Do.	Do.
4801	Full	Inscription on a mound to the N. E. of village	Hottar	Dharwar.
4802	Do.	Chaitya cave, front	Karla	Poona.
4803	Do.	Do. interior, right side	Do.	Do.
4804	Do.	Do. do. left side	Do.	Do.
4805	Do.	Siva temple, view from S. E.	Nagansar	Akalot State.
4806	Half	Do. do. N. W.	Do.	Do.
4807	Full	Temple of Devi, view from S. E.	Do.	Do.
4808	Do.	Do. interior	Do.	Do.
4809	Do.	Do. loose images in mandapa	Patna	West Khandesh.
4810	Do.	Fort, general view from south	Thalner	Do.
4811	Do.	Tombs general view from N. E.	Do.	Do.
4812	Do.	Tomb No. I, view from N. E.	Do.	Do.
4813	Do.	Do. II, view from east	Do.	Do.
4814	Do.	Do. front door	Do.	Do.
4815	Do.	Do. III, view from east	Do.	Do.
4816	Do.	Do. IV, view from N. E.	Do.	Do.
4817	Do.	Fort, general view from river side	Surat	Surat.
4818	Do.	Dutch tombs	Do.	Do.
4819	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
4820	Do.	Armenian tombs	Do.	Do.
4821	Do.	Nari Mahal, general view from south	Torweh	Bijapur.
4822	Do.	Do. great arch, view from west.	Do.	Do.

SIND.

Serial No.	Size.	Subject.	Locality.	District.
4823	Full	Ruins of mosque, near the village, view from S. W.	Alor	Sukkur
4824	Do.	Do. do. do. west	Do.	Do.
4825	Do.	Do. general view from west	Do.	Do.
4826	Do.	Fort, do. south	Dah-palejani	Karachi.
4827	Do.	One of the bastions of fort	Do.	Do.
4828	Do.	Sill of the entrance gate, view from outside	Do.	Do.
4829	Do.	Do. view from inside	Do.	Do.
4830	Do.	Do. top view	Do.	Do.
4831	Do.	General view of ruins from N. W.	Brahmanabad	Hyderabad.
4832	Do.	Do. of stupa view from N. E.	Do.	Do.
4833	Do.	Tomb of Jasraj	Do.	Do.
4834	Do.	Stupa, general view from S. W.	Depargangro	Do.
4835	Do.	Tombs near the stupa, view from S. W.	Do.	Do.
4836	Do.	General view of mound	Mitho Dero	Larkhana.
4837	Do.	Fort, general view from S. W.	Naokot	Mirpurkhas.
4838	Do.	Do. interior gateway	Do.	Do.
4839	Do.	Ruins, view from S. W.	Saah-jo-Takar	Karachi.
4840	Do.	Stupa drums near the ruins	Do.	Do.
4841	Do.	Fort, general view from N. E.	Selwan	Larkhana.
4842	Do.	Gateway of the fort to the river side, view from S. W.	Old Sukkur	Sukkur.
4843	Do.	Do. do. do. S. E.	Do.	Do.
4844	Do.	Fort, general view from N. E.	Umarkot	Mirpurkhas.
4845	Do.	Do. central burj, view from S. W.	Do.	Do.
4846	Do.	Do. doors of the entrance gate	Do.	Do.
4847	Do.	Inscription slab fixed in front wall of the entrance gate	Do.	Do.
4848	Do.	Sayad-jo-kubo, view from S. W.	Sakrand	Nawabshah.

RAJPUTANA.

4849	Full	Abdullah Khan's tomb, view from S. E.	Ajmer	Ajmer.
4850	Do.	Do. aerial view from east	Do.	Do.
4851	Do.	Anasagar pavillion, view from south	Do.	Do.
4852	Do.	Do. another view from south	Do.	Do.
4853	Do.	Badshahi Palace, view from S. E.	Do.	Do.
4854	Do.	Dargah, main, view from south	Do.	Do.
4855	Do.	Museum, sculpture of marriage of Siva in	Do.	Do.
4856	Do.	Do. do.	Do.	Do.
4857	Do.	Do. Linga in	Do.	Do.
4858	Do.	Do. do.	Do.	Do.
4859	Do.	Akhar's Masjid, front view	Do.	Do.
4860	Do.	Sola Khamba tomb, view from N. E.	Do.	Do.
4861	Do.	Do. tomb close to, view from S. E.	Do.	Do.

CENTRAL INDIA.

4862	Full	Gujari Mahal, view from S. E.	Gwalior	Gwalior State.
4863	Do.	Jain temple, view from N. W.	Do.	Do.
4864	Do.	Man mandir palace, view from east	Do.	Do.
4865	Do.	Do. do. south	Do.	Do.
4866	Do.	Sashahu temple No. I view from N. E.	Do.	Do.
4867	Do.	Do. No. II view from N. W.	Do.	Do.
4868	Do.	Telika mandir, view from east	Do.	Do.
4869	Do.	Do. loose sculpture of	Do.	Do.
4870	Do.	Do. marriage of Siva and Parvati in courtyard.	Do.	Do.
4871	Do.	Do. sculpture of Kurma in courtyard	Do.	Do.
4872	Do.	Tomb of Muhammad Ghous, view from S. E.	Do.	Do.
4873	Do.	Old fort, Jain images in front of	Jaso	Baghelkhand.
4874	Do.	Do. Sati stone lying in front of	Do.	Do.
4875	Do.	Do. image of Seshasayin in wall in front of	Do.	Do.
4876	Do.	Rekra tank, general view from north	Do.	Do.
4877	Do.	Do. Sati stone lying near by	Do.	Do.
4878	Do.	Temple of Kumbha Mahadev, view from N. E.	Do.	Do.
4879	Do.	Do. do. S. E.	Do.	Do.
4880	Do.	Chausat Khamba Masjid general view from N. W.	Kanpur	Biharatpur State.
4881	Do.	Do. inside view from east	Do.	Do.
4882	Do.	Do. central mihrab	Do.	Do.
4883	Do.	Siva temple, image of Seshasayin fixed in wall of	Do.	Do.
4884	Do.	Do. other images	Do.	Do.
4885	Do.	Dasavatara	Do.	Do.
4886	Do.	Jali mahal	Manda	Dhar State.
4887	Do.	Rajmatti's Palace, S. W. corner, view from south showing buttresses	Do.	Do.
4888	Do.	Temple No. I, view from south	Nachna	Bagel land.
4889	Do.	Do. shrine doorway	Do.	Do.
4890	Do.	Do. II, view from west	Do.	Do.
4891	Do.	Do. do. south	Do.	Do.
4892	Do.	Do. shrine doorway	Do.	Do.
4893	Do.	Monastery, view from N. W.	Surwaya	Gwalior.
4894	Do.	Do. do. south	Do.	Do.
4895	Do.	Temple No. I and II with open air museum, view from S. W.	Do.	Do.
4896	Do.	Do. I, porch, view from N. W.	Do.	Do.
4897	Do.	Do. ceiling of porch	Do.	Do.
4898	Do.	Do. II, view from S. E.	Do.	Do.

CENTRAL INDIA—concluded.

Serial No.	Size.	Subject.	Locality.	District.
4899	Full	Temple No. II, view from south	Surways	Gwalior.
4900	Do.	Temple of Mahakalesvara, view from S. W.	Un	Indore State.
4901	Do.	Chaubara dera, view from S. W.	Do.	Do.
4902	Do.	Do. interior of mandapa	Do.	Do.
4903	Do.	Temple of Gawalesvara, view from N. W.	Do.	Do.
4904	Do.	Do. of Ballalesvara Mahadev, view from S. E.	Do.	Do.
4905	Do.	Chaubara Dera No. II (courtyard of Bhili), view from S. W.	Do.	Do.
4906	Do.	Temple of Mahakalesvara No. II, view from S. W.	Do.	Do.
4907	Do.	Do. of Nilkanthesvara Mahadeva, back view	Do.	Do.

BARODA STATE.

4908	Half	Baroda gate, view from west	Dabhoi	Baroda State.
4909	Do.	Do. do. east	Do.	Do.
4910	Do.	Hira gate, view from west	Do.	Do.
4911	Do.	Do. do. S. W.	Do.	Do.
4912	Full	Arjun shah's tomb, interior	Patlad	Do.

APPENDIX D.

Inscriptions copied during the year 1918-19.

Serial No.	Locality.	Position of inscriptions.
2871	Bayana	Ukha Mandir on a slab.
2872	Balsana.	Ruined temple to the N. E. of Matha on door jamb.
2873	Bijapur	Museum, Kanarese inscription stone No. A-16.
2874	Do.	Do. do. No. A-17.
2875	Do.	Do. do. No. A-17 (a).
2876	Do.	Do. do. No. A-18.
2877	Do.	Do. do. No. A-18 (a).
2878	Do.	Do. do. No. A-19.
2879	Do.	Do. do. No. A-20.
2880	Do.	Do. do. No. A-21.
2881	Do.	Do. do. No. A-21 (a).
2882	Do.	Do. do. No. A-22.
2883	Cambay	Ikhtiyar-ud-daula's tomb.
2884	Do.	Do. stone, close by.
2885	Do.	Do. do another.
2886	Gokak Fall	Mahalinga temple, to the S. E. corner in mandapa.
2887	Jaso	Rekra tank, sati-stone to the north.
2888	Do.	Old fort, sati-stone in front.
2889	Do.	Kumhra matha, on a pillar of mandap.
2890	Do.	Do. on a door jam.
2891	Do.	Do. on a door lintel.
2892	Kaman	On a slab fixed in wall in Chaunsat Khamba mosque.
2893	Kolhapur	Town hall, in garden.
2894	Do.	Do. another.
2895	Do.	Do. four sided No. I.
2896	Do.	Do. do. No. II.
2897	Do.	Do. do. No. III.
2898	Do.	Do. do. No. IV.
2899	Maluha tongi (Ajaygarh State).	Inscription on a slab.
2900	Panala Fort	Maruti's temple, stone lying behind.
2901	Petlad	Arjun Shah's tomb, on west wall from inside.
2902	Do.	Do. on north wall from inside.
2903	Do.	Do. on tomb stone.

APPENDIX E.

Annual Expenditure of Survey.

Salaries—		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Superintendent	...	6,195	15	6			
Assistant Superintendent	...	4,302	6	9			
Establishment	...	5,035	11	6			
					15,534	1	9

Allowances—

Travelling allowances—

Superintendent	...	...	5,311	12	6
Assistant Superintendent	...	...	1,602	10	6
Establishment	...	...	4,385	5	0
Grain compensation and War allowance	...	...	1,461	10	4

12,761 6 4

Supplies and Services—

Excavations	...	...	334	0	0
Photography and photo material	...	...	296	13	6
Purchase and repair of tents	...	...	261	6	6

892 4 0

Contingencies—

Purchase of stationery	...	...	52	8	9
Purchase of books and newspaper	...	...	551	13	0
Liveries to peons	...	...	150	0	0
Rents, rates and taxes	...	...	10	0	0
Postage and telegram charges	...	...	491	8	0
Conveyance of office kit	...	...	2,434	10	9
Purchase and repair of furniture	...	...	145	4	3
Miscellaneous	...	...	661	15	3

4,497 12

Grand total ...

33,685 8 1

APPENDIX F.

Antiquities acquired by different Museums.

The most important addition to the Prince of Wales Museum was the collection of four large basreliefs brought to Dharwar from Badami, which were referred to in paragraph 12, page 3, of the previous year's report. The Agent, Madras and Southern Maratha Railway Company, presented them to the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India during the year under review. Next in order of importance are the grants of Dhruvasena I of Valabhi described in paragraphs 6-7, page 45 below, which were presented by Mr. Tudor Owen, I. C. S., Administrator, Palitana State. The Persian inscription from Belgaum referred to on page 15 of the previous year's report was transferred to Bombay. A collection of 27 South Indian bronze images were purchased from Mr. L. Vibert, I. C. S., Mangalore. This collection contains a fine set of the representations of the ten incarnations of Vishnu. One Gadhaiya Coin was received as a present from the Jodhpur Durbar and one gold coin and one hundred and sixty nine silver Mughal Coins were purchased from the Kamdar of Jaso Jaigir in Central India. The gold coin is an issue of Aurangzeb from the Etawa mint. The silver coins are the issues of Jahangir, Shah Jahan I, Aurangzeb, Shah Alam I, Jahandar, Farrukhsiyar, Shah Jahan II and Muhammad Shah.

One hundred and eighty-one coins were received as presentations a classified list of which is appended below, of these five were gold, one hundred and sixty-five silver and eleven copper. Coins were presented by the Governments of Bombay, Madras, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa and North-West Frontier Provinces:—

Classified list of coins added to the Poona Museum.

			Gold.	Silver.	Copper.
Medivæal, Indo-Sassanian	...	...	...	4	...
Do. North India	...	...	3	...	...
Do. Central India	...	...	1	...	...
Sultans of Delhi	...	...	...	21	10
Mughal	...	...	...	134	1
Arakan	...	...	...	6	...
East India Company	...	...	1	...	...
Total	...	...	5	165	11

Sixty-three coins were added to the cabinet of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society of which fifteen were gold, thirty-eight silver and ten copper. The following extract from the Annual Report of the Society for the year 1918 contains a detailed list of these coins :—

Southern India (gold).

- 6 Telugu-Chola Chiefs of Nellore.
- 2 Bhujaba or Bujava.
- 1 Bujavi.
- 1 Bujavira.
- 1 Bujaviran.
- 1 Puja.
- 2 Rashtrakuta king—
Govinda (918-33) bearing Gaja and Gaji or Gaje.
- 1 Pallava king, Mahendravarman (about 618 A. D.) bearing Katachitra or Katachinu.
- 1 Jagadekamalla.
- 1 Gajapati pagoda.
- 1 Coin bearing the legend Mavana, Madan or Bavan.
- 1 Do. do. Yana.
- 1 Star Pagoda of E. I. Co. Presented by the Madras Government.

Medieval India (gold).

- 1 Govinda Chandra of Kanauj.

Hindu Kings of Kashmir (silver).

- 4 Vighraha.

Sultans of Delhi (silver).

- 14 Sher Shah Suri—
9 Mint Jahanpanah : 1—(947) : 5—(948) and 3—(349).
- 1 Mint Shergarh (948).
- 4 No Mint : 2—(946) : 1—(946).

Mughal Emperors of India (silver).

- 2 Shah Jahan. Presented by the Bihar and Orissa Government.
- 2 Shah Alam. Mint Muradabad.
I-1190 Reg. 17. II-1191 Reg. 18.
Presented by the U. P. Government.
- 10. Punchmarked. Presented by the Palanpur State.

Coins of Arakan (silver).

- 6 Obv.—In the centre 9 stupa-shaped dots flanked on either side by Naga above a forked line representing the skyry dome separating the sun from the moon. Below thick and wavy lines representing the earth and water. Close to the side of each Naga is a conch on the right and a double-headed trident on the left.
- Rev.—Within a circle of thick line and a border of circular dots are two sets of duplicated triangles placed to apex with a streamer tied at the place of junction. The upper set of triangles is surmounted by five stupa shaped dots.
- Presented by the Burma Government.
- 10 (Copper) Alauddin Muhammad Shah II. Presented by the Bihar and Orissa Government.

Bijapur Museum.

The following list of additions to the Bijapur Museum was supplied by the Executive Engineer, Bijapur :—

- 1 Painting of Shah Jahan.
- 1 Do. of Humayun.
- 1 Do. of Ibrahim Adham Balkhi.

- 1 Painting of Adil Shah.
- 1 Do. of Ibrahim Adil Shah II.
- 1 Do. of the Six Pirs.
- 2 Illuminated Persian Manuscripts.
- 1 Metal Bowl.
- 1 Persian inscription.
- 2 Old China Tea-pots.
- 4 Wooden Covers for Earthenware jars.
- 1 Small stone basin of a fountain.
- 1 Stone Wrestler's weight.
- 15 Copper coins of the Bahmani Dynasty of Gulbarga and the Adil Shahi dynasty of Bijapur.

Two sculptures were added to the Archæological collection of the Rajputana Museum, Ajmer. One of these is the head of a marble Jain image found in the enclosure of the Adhai-din-Ki-Jhonpra at Ajmer, the other is a fragment of sculpture bearing representation of the seven divine mothers. Eighty-two coins were received as presentation out of which seven are of gold, forty-eight of silver and twenty-seven of copper. Coins were received from the Governments of the United Provinces, Madras, Bombay, Bihar and Orissa, North-Western Frontier Provinces, Central Provinces and Burma. The Jodhpur Darbar presented a silver Gadhia Coin and eight silver punchmarked coins were presented by the Palanpur State. Eight copper coins were received from Mr. E. F. Harris, B.A., and one from Rai Bahadur Gaurishankar Hirachand Ojha. A classified list of the coins added to the Cabinet is given below :—

Class.	Number of specimens.		
	Gold	Silver	Copper.
Punchmarked	...	8	...
Mediaeval—			
North Indian	2	...	9
Central Indian	1	...	...
South Indian	4	...	...
Indo-Sassanian	...	5	...
Arakanese	...	6	...
Pathan	...	15	18
Mughal	...	14	...
Total	7	48	27

The following list of additions to the Baroda Museum drawn up by the Director of that institution was received from the Resident at Baroda :—

List of acquisitions.

- Gadhaiya Coin Silver.
- Pagoda coin of Krishna Raya of Vijayanagar, gold.
- Turk : Ghiyasuddin Balban, Billon.
- Khilji : Alauddin Muhammad Shah II, Billon.
- Coins for the years 701, 702, 703, 704, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715.
- Qutbuddin Mubarak Shah I, Billon.
- Coins for the years 716, 717, 718, 719, 720.
- Nasiruddin Khusru, 720, Billon.
- Tughlaq : Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq I, Billon.
- Coins for the years 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725.
- Muhammad bin Tughlaq III, Billon.
- Coins for the years 725, 726, 727, 728, 733, 734.

Mughal : Muhammad Shah, 12 Reg. year, Copper.

Shah Alum II, 12, Silver.

Do. do.

Do. with the word Ga. 4 Reg. year.

Akbar II. Mint—Ahmedabad, Silver.

Do. with the word Ga, Mint—Ahmedabad.

Do. do. 11 Reg. year.

Do. 1236 do. 14 do.

Do. 12 do. 15 do.

Do. 123 do.

Do. 1242 do.

Do. 1243 do.

Do. 1248 do.

Sardar Museum, Jodhpur.

The following coins were purchased for the Sardar Museum, Jodhpur :—

- 1 Gold coin of Samudragupta—Standard Type.
- 1 Do. of Chandragupta II—Horseman Type.
- 3 Do. of Kumaragupta I—Archer Type.
- 2 Do. of do Lionslayer Type.
- 2 Do. of do Tigerslayer Type.
- 2 Do. of do Horseman Type.
- 1 Do. of Skandagupta, Archer Type.

2 silver coins of Western Satraps and 3 silver and 1 copper coins of the

Watson Museum, Rajkot.

Sultans of Gujrat were purchased for the Watson Museum, Rajkot. The Talukdars of Dasada presented

191 silver Mughal Coins found at Vadgam in their Jaigirs.

LIST OF COINS.

Kshatrapas.

- 1 Rudrasena II—Son of Viradaman 18 (7) 9.
- 2 Bhartridaman—Son of Rudrasena II, 209.

Gujrat Sultans.

- 1 Muzaffar III H. S. 977.
- 2 Mahomadan H. S. 713.
- 3 Mahmud I (863-917).
- 4 Copper coin ...Shah :—Sultan (this much is legible) 191 Coins of the time of the Mughal Emperors Shah Jahan and Aurangzeb Alamgir and others from the Hijri year 1040 to 1133.

List of Mughal Coins found at Vadgam.

- 16 Silver coins of Shah Jahan I.
- 55 Do. of Aurangzeb.
- 11 Do. of Shah Alam I.
- 4 Do. of Farrukhsiyar.
- 1 Do. of Rafi-uddaulah Shahjahan II.
- 4 Do. of Muhammad (?).

No Archæological specimens were added to the following institutions during the year under review :—

- (1) Victoria and Albert Museum, Bombay.
- (2) Victoria Museum, Karachi.
- (3) Bahadur Khanji Museum, Junagadh.
- (4) Barton Museum, Bhavnagar.
- (5) Victoria Hall, Udaipur.
- (6) Jaipur Museum, Jaipur.

APPENDIX G.

Treasure Trove.

The following extract is quoted from the Annual Report of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society for the year 1918 :—" To 322 coins under examination at the close of 1917, 1,538 were added during the year under review. The latter included (a) 77 Silver from the Mamlatdar of Bhusaval, (b) 101 Gold from the Phaltan State, (c) 111 Silver from the Mamlatdar of Dapoli, (d) 611 Silver and 347 Copper from the Collector of Nawabshah, (e) 46 Silver from the Mamlatdar of Erandol, (f) 574 Silver from the Collector of Dhulia, (g) 16 Silver from the Collector of Panch Mahals (part of the find), (h) 2 from the Collector of Satara (important ones out of a find of 40 received and returned last year). Of these 169 from the Collector of Satara (out of 172 received last year), 24 from the Mamlatdar of Newara (received last year), 11 from the Mamlatdar of Sirpur (out of 59 received last year), 46 from the Mamlatdar of Erandol and 574 from the Collector of Dhulia were returning as possessing no numismatic value. 1,861 are still under examination."

One hundred one silver punchmarked coins discovered in the Palanpur State were distributed with the consent of the Durbar to the following institutions :—

Name of Museum.	No.
1. Archæological Museum, Poona	15
2. Indian Museum, Calcutta	15
3. Central Museum, Nagpur	6
4. Public Library, Shillong	6
5. Patna Museum, Patna	9
6. McMahon Museum, Quetta	6
7. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer	8
8. Phayre Museum, Rangoon	2
9. Decca Museum, Dacca	6
10. Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay	10
11. British Museum, London	12
12. Fitz William Museum, Cambridge	6

Total ... 101

By Government Resolution No. 6217, General Department, the Government were pleased to sanction my proposal for the distribution of 194 silver Mughal Coins found in the bed of a river in the jurisdictions of the Bawisi Thana in the Mahikantha Agency, to the institutions on the distribution list of Treasure Trove Coins. The coins were examined by me and a detailed list of them is appended below :—

LIST OF COINS.

Serial No.	Name of King and Mint.	Date.	Regnal Year.	Remarks.	Serial No.	Name of King and Mint.	Date.	Regnal Year.	Remarks.
	Aurangzeb Alamgir.					Jahandar.			
1	Ahmedabad	...	1118	51	24	Surat	...	1124	1
2	"	...	"	"					
3	Mustaqir-ul-Khilafat, Akbarabad	...	1109	41		Farrukhsiyar.			
4	"	...	1112	45	25	Ahmedabad	...		7
5	"	...	"	50	26	Mustaqir-ul-Mulk, Akbarabad.	...		5
6	Kanbayat	...	1110	43	27	Dar-ul-Khilafat, Shah-jahanabad.	1128		5
7	Junagadh	...	1081	21	28	Surat	...	1125	1
8	Surat	...	1084	17	29-31	"	...	1125	2
9	"	...	1092	25	32	"	...	1126	2
10	"	...	Date on l. margin	26	33	"	...	1126	3
11	"	...	1094	33	34	"	...	1128	3
12	"	...	1101	34	35	"	...	1130	4
13	"	...	"	42	36-38	"	...	1128	5
14	"	...	1110	44	39	"	...	1130	7
15-16	"	...	1112	45	40-41	"	...	1131	8
17	"	...	1112	47	42	Farkhunda Bunyad (?)	...		2
18	"	...	1115	45					
19	—	...	1113						
	Shah Alam I.					Shahjahan II.			
20	Ahmedabad	...	1120	1					
21	Ahmadnagar	...	1120	2	43	Mustaqir-ul-Khilafat, Akbarabad.	1131		1
22-23	Surat	...			44-46	Surat	...	"	"
23A	"	...		5					

LIST OF COINS—continued.

Serial No.	Name of King and Mint.	Date.	Regnal Year.	Remarks	Serial No.	Name of King and Mint.	Date.	Regnal Year.	Remarks
Muhammad.					Muhammad—contd.				
47	Abundabad	1138	7		98-99	Surat	1132	1	
48	"	1138	9		100	"	1132	2	
49	"	1138	10		101-4	"	1132	3	
50-51	"	1138	11		105	"	1132	4	
52	"	1141 or 12	12		106	"	1133	5	
53-54	"	1141	13		107-10	"	1134	6	
55	"	1141	14		111	"	1134	7	
56	"	1141	15		112	"	1134	8	
57-58	"	1141	16		113-17	"	1134	9	
59	"	1141	17		118	"	1134	10	
60-64	"	1141	18		119-21	"	1134	11	
65	Mustaqir-ul-Khilafat, Akbarabad	1138	7		122	"	1137	12	
66	Kanbayat	1138	8		123-25	"	1137	13	
67	"	1139	9		127-28	"	1138	14	
68	"	1141	10		129	"	1139	15	
69	"	1141	11		130-31	"	1139	16	
70-72	"	1141	12		132-35	"	1139	17	
73	"	1141	13		136	"	1139	18	
74-75	"	1141	14		137	"	1140	19	
76	"	1141	15		138-42	"	1140	20	
77	Dar-ul-Khilafat, Shahjahanabad	1141	16		143	"	1140	21	
78	"	1141	17		144	"	1141	22	
79	"	1141	18		145	"	1141	23	
80	"	1141	19		146-49	"	1141	24	
81	"	1141	20		150-53	"	1141	25	
82	"	1141	21		154	"	1141	26	
83-84	"	1141	22		155-56	"	1141	27	
85	"	1141	23		157	"	1141	28	
86	"	1141	24		158-68	"	1141	29	
87	"	1141	25		160-74	"	1141	30	
88-89	"	1141	26		175	"	1141	31	
90-92	Dar-ul-Khilafat, Shahjahanabad	1141	27		176-78	"	1141	32	
93	Tatta	1137	5		179-80	"	1141	33	
94-95	"	1138	8		181	"	1141	34	
96	"	1138	9		182-84	"	1141	35	
97	"	1141	15		185-87	"	1141	36	
					188-91	"	1141	37	
					192	"	1141	38	
					193	"	1141	39	

Out of this find one hundred and eighty-two coins were distributed to the institutions on the Treasure Trove list and twelve coins were sent to the Master of the Mint, Bombay, as being useless for numismatic purposes. The following statement shows the distribution of these coins :—

Name of Museum.	No.
1. Archaeological Museum, Poona	76
2. Indian Museum, Calcutta	28
3. Delhi Museum, Delhi	14
4. Central Museum, Nagpur	7
5. Provincial Museum, Lucknow	8
6. Macmahon Museum, Quetta	13
7. Patna Museum, Patna	15
8. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer	6
9. Peshawar Museum, Peshawar	5
10. Dacca Museum, Dacca	10

A box containing 473 Copper Coins was found in this office with a label in the handwriting of Mr. A. H. Longhurst, Superintendent of this Circle in 1910, that they were sent by the Revd. G. P. Taylor of Ahmedabad. On enquiry it was ascertained from Mr. Narayan Mahadeo Tatake, formerly Head Clerk of this Office, that the coins were collected by Mr. Henry Cousens then Superintendent of this Circle and were kept in the office according to the orders of my predecessor. The box contains 268 coins of the Adilshahi Dynasty of Bijapur, 31 Bahmani, 64 Mughal and 110 Miscellaneous coins. At my request the Government were pleased to sanction the distribution of duplicate coins of the Adilshahi Dynasty of Bijapur to the institutions on the Treasure Trove distribution list, but distribution was not completed before the end of the year.

A find of coins of the approximate value of Rs. 565 was found in the house of a Mahajan in the State of Dungarpur in Rajputana but the trove has not been examined by a Numismatic expert

as yet.

APPENDIX H.

(a) PROTECTED MONUMENTS.

List of monuments declared protected during 1918-19.

No.	District.	Taluka.	Town or Village.	Name of description of the Monument.	Class.	Authority.
1	Bijapur	Badami	Badami	The Bhutnath group of temples on the east margin of the tank.	I (a)	G. O. No. 4983, G. D., dated 19th July 1918.
2	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sculptures on the rock behind the above.	Do.	
3	Do.	Do.	Do.	Large seated image, rock-cut, in a natural cavern under the cliff to the south east of the Bhutnath temples.	I (b)	
4	Do.	Do.	Do.	Lakulisa temple immediately behind the Bhutnath group containing a nude seated image in the shrine, broken across the body.	II (a)	Do.
5	Do.	Do.	Do.	The group of temples on the north side of the lake towards the east end.	Do.	Do.
6	Do.	Do.	Do.	Temple on the knoll under the bastion of the north fort.	I (b)	Do.
7	Do.	Do.	Do.	The north fort and temples.	II (a)	Do.
8	Do.	Do.	Do.	The south fort and the old gun	Do.	Do.
9	Do.	Do.	Pattadkal	Chandrasekhara temple near Sangamesvara temple and towards its north.	Do.	Do.
10	Do.	Bijapur	Bijapur	Afzalkhan's Cenotaph	I (b)	Do.
11	Do.	Do.	Do.	Asar Mahal	I (c)	Do.
12	Do.	Do.	Do.	The small pavilion in front of Arayesh Mahal.	II (a)	Do.
13	Do.	Do.	Do.	Well at Ibrahimpur	I (a)	Do.
14	Do.	Do.	Do.	Dhairya Itber Khan's tomb.	Do.	G. O. No. 8553, G. D., dated 18th December 1918.
15	Do.	Do.	Do.	Jannat Mahal (tomb) beyond Jail	Do.	
16	Do.	Do.	Do.	Mosque No. 362 on Bijapur—Torweh Road.	II (a)	
17	Do.	Do.	Do.	Mosque No. 344 on Bijapur—Torweh Road.	Do.	Do.
18	Do.	Do.	Do.	Zaina Shah's Tomb near Dharwadi Masjid.	Do.	Do.
19	Do.	Do.	Do.	Mal Bavdi Masjid on Bijapur—Sholapur Road.	Do.	Do.
20	Do.	Do.	Do.	Chabuk Sower's tomb	Do.	Do.
21	Do.	Do.	Do.	Tomb opposite Shah Navaz Khan's tomb No. 306.	Do.	Do.
22	Do.	Do.	Do.	Masjid No. 324 (near Jail)	Do.	Do.
23	Do.	Do.	Do.	Mosque No. 325 (near Jail)	Do.	Do.
24	Do.	Do.	Do.	Tomb of Muhammad Ibrahim with inscription on plaster.	Do.	Do.
25	Do.	Do.	Do.	Rambhapur Masjid on Kumatgi Road.	Do.	Do.
26	Do.	Do.	Do.	Dhaiwadi Masjid near Allapur gate	Do.	Do.
27	Do.	Do.	Do.	Small Masjid near Deccani Idgah	Do.	Do.
28	Do.	Do.	Do.	Nitya Navari tomb and Masjid near Moti Masjid.	I (a)	Do.
29	Do.	Do.	Do.	Mosque No. 4 near Ali II Roza	III	Do.
30	Do.	Do.	Fattepur	Idgah near the Ain-ul-mulk's tomb.	I (a)	Do.
31	Do.	Do.	Torweh	Mosque No. 356	II (a)	Do.
32	Do.	Hungund	Alholli	A temple with porch falling away from it in Survey No. 268.	Do.	G. O. No. 4983, G. D., dated 19th July 1918. G. O. No. 3138, G. D., dated 4th May 1918.
33	Dharwar	Gadag	Dambal	Somesvara temple	I (a)	
34	Do.	Do.	Do.	Doddabasappa temple	Do.	
35	Do.	Hangal	Hangal	Old Jain temple in fort	II (a)	Do.
36	Do.	Do.	Do.	Old ruined temple between the fort and tank with the two sides of a very finely sculptured doorway partly buried in accumulated earth.	Do.	Do.

(b) AGREEMENTS.

List of monuments for which Government sanction authorizing the Collectors to enter into agreements with the trustees or owners has been obtained.

No.	District.	Taluka.	Town or Village.	Name of description of the monument.	Class.	Authority.
1	Bijapur	Bijapur	Bijapur	Asar Mahal	I (c)	G. O. No. 4983, G. D. dated 19th July 1918.

APPENDIX K.

Statement of expenditure on Conservation Works carried out in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1918-19.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Serial No.	District.	Taluka.	Place.	Name of monument.	Amount of estimate.	Amount allotted during 1918-19.	Actual expenditure in 1918-19 in round figures.	Description of work.	Remarks.	Nature of work.
1	Ahmedabad	Dholka	Dholka	Khan Masjid	Rs. 299	Rs. ...	Rs. 134	Filling in cracks	Completed	Special repairs.
2	Do.	Do.	Do.	Balol Khan Qazi's mosque.	955	...	1,001	Resetting the outer lining of stones in the wall on the rear side.	Do.	Do.
3	Do.	Do.	Do.	Bawa Lului's Masjid.	122	...	125	Reducing the height of compound wall.	Do.	Do.
4	Do.	North Daskroi	Ahmedabad	Rani Sipri's Mosque.	145	...	143	Connecting drains with the Municipal drain.	Do.	Miscellaneous.
5	Do.	Do.	Do.	Raju-Ki-Roza at Vatwa.	1,161	...	937	Constructing supporting arches below original ones.	In progress	Special repairs.
6	Do.	Do.	Do.	Roza at Vatwa	200	...	96	Lime plaster to Dome and terrace.	Completed	Do.
7	Do.	North Daskroi South Daskroi, Sanand, Dholka and Viramgam.	Do, Adalaj, Dholka and Vatwa.	Archæological Buildings.	1,462	...	1,471	Removing shrubs and rank vegetation and petty repairs such as filling in cracks, etc.	Do.	Do.
8	Kair	Mehmedabad.	Mehmedabad.	Bhamaria well	40	...	40	Minor work.	Do.	Do.
9	Do.	Do.	Sojali	Tombs of Saifuddin and Nizamuddin.	150	...	148	Do.	Do.	Do.
10	Do.	Thasra	Sarnal	Gatesvar temple	2,739	...	739	Do	Do.	Do.
11	Panch Mahals.	Halol	Champaner	Certain monuments at Champaner.	49,737	...	11,441	Conservation work	In progress	Do.
12	Do.	Do.	Do.	Patar Roza	87	...	89	Minor work	Completed	Current repairs.
13	Do.	Do.	Do.	Bobra-ki-Masjid	129	...	125	Do.	Do.	Do.
14	Do.	Do.	Do.	Kevda Masjid	104	...	104	Do.	Do.	Do.
15	Do.	Do.	Do.	Nagina Masjid	104	...	103	Do.	Do.	Do.
16	Do.	Do.	Do.	Jumma Masjid	193	...	188	Do.	Do.	Do.
17	Do.	Do.	Do.	Walls of citadel	269	...	262	Do.	Do.	Do.
18	Do.	Do.	Do.	Lila Gumbaz	129	...	129	Do.	Do.	Do.
19	Do.	Do.	Halol	Sikandar Shah's tomb.	95	...	95	Do.	Do.	Do.
20	Do.	Do.	Pavagadh	Fort at Pavagadh	138	...	147	Do.	Do.	Do.
21	Do.	Do.	Do.	Clearing vegetation on gates of fort at Pavagadh.	600	...	397	Do.	Do.	Do.
22	Kolaba	Alibag	Agarkot (Revadanda).	Monuments in the Portuguese fort at Agarkot.	1,546	...	394	Dominican Church and Convents St. Barbour's Tower. Levelling ground by removing debris and filling in with earth, etc.	In progress	Special repairs.
23	Do.	Do.	Alibag	Fort at Alibag	100	...	100	Roots and vegetation in the masonry of the walls of the temple and in front removed and roads cleared.	Completed	Current repairs.
24	Do.	Do.	Korlai	Fort at Korlai	30	...	30	The floor of the Chapel cleared of shrubs and vegetation and debris, etc., levelled. Roots and vegetation in the Chapel removed.	Do.	Do.
25	Do.	Do.	Revadanda	Monuments in the Portuguese Fort.	250	...	250	Removal of roots and vegetation in the masonry, clearing compound, white washing boundary stones and painting iron railing. Foot paths provided round some of the buildings. Uprooting trees from masonry and making murem floors in the Cathedral.	Do.	Do.
26	Do.	Saxat	Ambivli	Caves at Ambivli	39	...	28	Grass and vegetation removed, sand spread in front of the caves after clearing the surroundings of the caves, caves cleared of rubbish, etc.	Do.	Do.
27	Do.	Do.	Kothali	Fort at Kothali	50	...	30	The masonry tank was cleaned of grass and silt, vegetation from masonry walls removed. The foot-path leading to the fort and grave cleared. The foot-path was also widened in places, steps provided wherever the ascent was too steep.	Do.	Do.
28	Alibag	Mahad	Pala	Caves at Pala	40	...	40	Repairs to foot-paths including filling in earth, excavating catch water drains were executed. Caves and cisterns of water cleaned. The caves have been numbered.	Do.	Do.

Serial No.	District.	Taluka.	Place.	Name of monument.	Amount of estimate.	Amount allotted during 1918-19.	Actual expenditure in 1918-19 in round figures.	Description of work.	Remarks.	Nature of work.
29	Alibas	Mahad	Kanwarh Fort	Shivan's Tomb and Mahadeo's Temple.	Rs. 75	Rs. ...	Rs. 47	Repairs to the ancient plastering and pointing to the Samadhi (Tomb) and the temple, uprooting from masonry and clearing the compound and stopping leakage of the Gungasagar tank, were executed.	Completed	Current repairs.
30	Kolaba	Masawa	Kuda	Caves at Kuda	40	—	40	Foot-path put in proper order, water tank cleared of mud and leaves, uprooting in the caves removed and caves numbered.	Do	Do
31	Presidency	Panvel	Gharapuri	Elephanta caves	2,050	—	2,057	Maintenance and repairs to caves, pier, etc. at Elephanta.	Do	Do
32	Do	Do	Do	Do.	85	—	85	Current repairs to custodian's quarters.	Do	Do
33	Do	Do	Do	Do.	14	—	11	Current repairs to Assistant Custodian's quarters.	Do	Do
34	Do	Do	Do	Do.	11	—	11	Current repairs to the Police Chacki and watchman's quarters.	Do	Do
35	Surat and Broach	Broach	Broach	Dutch tombs	—	—	23	Removing rank vegetation and filling in cracks where necessary, compound cleared and necessary repairs in fencing carried out.	Do	Do
36	Surat and Broach	Do	Do	Jami Masjid	—	—	175	Rank vegetation removed, recessed pointing carried out at places.	Do	Do
37	Surat	Olpad	Dhav	Vana's tomb	—	—	25	Repairs to masonry, plastering and trade work.	Do	Do
38	Thana	Dahanu	Harsani Fort	Old Portuguese remains.	7,494	—	813	Removing jungle from the interior of Churches, plastering the top of walls, masonry of stone and lime in Francian Church, Diamantina masonry in Nossa Senhora De Vada Church, etc.	In progress	Special repairs.
39	Do	Do	Do	Harsani Fort	500	—	874	Half the portion of the Fort walls have been cleared and the Church of St. Nossa Senhora De Vada and 2 other churches have also been cleared.	Do	Maintenance
40	Do	Do	Do	Tombs in Harsani Fort.	10	—	10	Clearing compound and repairing and dismantling railing.	Completed	Current repairs.
41	Do	Kalyan	Antarnadi	Temples	50	—	42	Clearing tank, removing weeds, grass and cutting trees with lution in roots and on temple. Clearing compound, repairing and readjusting the dry stone compound wall, cement pointing to steps, etc.	Do	Do
42	Do	Do	Kalyan	Mutalim's Tomb and Kail Masjid.	25	—	30	Clearing compound of loose stones straying here and there; Removing shrubs and vegetation on the top of mound and Tomb; by applying lution, white-washing tombs, repairing patches of chomam plaster.	—	—
43	Do	Salsette	Kondhwa	Caves	20	—	19	Clearing interior of the caves, removing lumps of earth and clearing and removing the cast iron pipes.	Completed	Current repairs.
44	Do	Do	Kondhwa	Caves	30	—	29	Clearing interior and outside caves, clearing gutters, packing platforms and removing gas pipe.	Do	Special repairs.
45	Do	Do	Kandhari	Caves	943	—	251	Clearing inside and outside the caves, clearing gutters inside and outside the caves, collecting and spreading sand in the compound.	In progress	Do
46	Do	Do	Thana	Graves of two chiefs at Salsette in the English Church.	10	—	10	Clearing hedge and removing earth collected and spreading sand.	Completed	Current repairs.

CENTRAL DIVISION.

1	Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar	Damri Masjid	Rs. 20	Rs. —	Rs. 7	Repairs to Damri Masjid.	Completed	Current repairs.
2	Do	Do	Harnand and Tabakati	Caves and Temple	25	—	25	Repairs to cave and temple.	Do	Do
3	Do	Do	Tabakati	Temple of Bhawan	50	—	28	Repairs to temple, shrine and temple of Bhawan.	Do	Do

CENTRAL DIVISION—continued.

Serial No.	District.	Taluka.	Place.	Name of monument.	Amount of estimate.	Amount allotted during 1918-19.	Actual expenditure in 1918-19 in round figures.	Description of work.	Remarks.	Nature of work.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
4	Ahmednagar	Kopergaon.	Kokamthan	Old temple	30	...	79	Repairs to old temple...	Completed	Current repairs.
5	Do.	Shrigonda.	Mandargan	The temple of Devi...	15	...	13	Repairs to temple of Devi.	Do.	Do.
6	Do.	Parnet	Dhoka	Dhokasvara	16	...	8	Repairs to Dhokasvara cave.	Do.	Do.
7	East Khandesh.	Bhusaval.	Changdev	Temple of Changdev.	...	...	50	Repairs to the temple of Changdev.	Do.	Do.
8	Do.	Chalisgaon.	Patna	Maheswar temple	...	...	52	Repairs to Maheswar temple.	Do.	Do.
9	West Khandesh.	Sakri	Balsana	Temple of Devi	...	...	12	Pay of the caretaker employed for the temple at Balsana.	Do.	Maintenance.
10	Nasik	Nasik	Puthardi	The Pandulena caves	300	...	140	Current repairs to Pandulena caves.	Do.	Current repairs.
11	Do.	Sinnar	Sinnar	The temple of Ahivara.	...	...	40	Current repairs to Ahivara temple.	Do.	—
12	Do.	Do.	Do.	The temple of Gondeswar.	...	...	65	Special repairs to Gondeswar temple.	Do.	Special repairs.
13	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	...	160	Current repairs to Gondeswar temple.	Do.	Current repairs.
14	Do.	Yeola	Ankal	Ankal caves	...	...	300	Current repairs to Ankal caves.	Do.	Do.
15	Poona	Mawal	Beda	Caves at Beda	...	...	92	Repairs to caves at Beda.	Do.	Do.
16	Do.	Do.	Bhaja	Caves at Bhaja	...	...	77	Repairs to caves at Bhaja.	Do.	Do.
17	Do.	Do.	Karla	Caves at Karla	...	...	506	Repairs to caves at Karla.	Do.	Do.
18	Do.	Junnar	Junnar	Caves at Junnar	...	...	51	Repairs to caves at Junnar.	Do.	Do.
19	Do.	Do.	Ghatghar	Caves at Ghatghar	...	...	44	Repairs to caves at Ghatghar.	Do.	Do.
20	Do.	Poona	Bhamburda	Caves at Bhamburda	...	...	82	Repairs to caves at Bhamburda.	Do.	Do.
21	Sholapur	Karmala	Karmala	Fort at Karmala	50	...	49	Repairs to fort at Karmala.	Do.	Do.
22	Do.	Sholapur	Sholapur	Fort at Sholapur	200	...	187	Repairs to fort at Sholapur.	Do.	Do.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

1	Belgaum	Belgaum	Belgaum	Protected Monuments.	1,050	...	311	Providing notice boards	Completed	Maintenance.
2	Do.	Do.	Do.	Old Jain temples outside Commissariat Store yard.	381	...	103	Renovating holes with cement concrete and making them water-tight.	In progress	Special repairs.
3	Do.	Do.	Do.	Old Jain temple in the corner of Commissariat Store yard	421	...	100	Filling in crevices and cracks with cement grout.	Do.	Do.
4	Do.	Do.	Do.	Jain temple behind the German prisoner's mess.	340	...	100	Renovating gutter	Do.	Do.
5	Do.	Sampson.	Denson	Temple at Denson	55	...	15	Stopping leak and clearing timber round the temple. Repairing stone steps, pitching and general maintenance of the temple.	Completed	Current repairs.
6	Bijapur	Badami	Badami	Banshankari tank at Badami.	229	...	6	The expenditure is an account of arrears of last year.	Do.	Special repairs.
7	Do.	Do.	Do.	Bhumath temple to the east of Badami tank Group No. 2.	798	...	68	Do.	Do.	Do.
8	Do.	Do.	Do.	Caves at Badami	234	...	253	Pointing, filling in hollows in the compound and under pinning was done.	Do.	Do.
9	Do.	Do.	Pantadka	Jain temple in the Missionaries' compound.	585	...	6	Expenditure on account of arrears of last year.	Do.	Do.
10	Do.	Bijapur	Ahnapur	Begum's tomb	1,568	...	1,492	During the year, dry stone compound wall was constructed. The opening of the cellar (interior) were closed with stone and mud masonry and lime pointed on both sides. Steps to the main tomb were constructed and wooden gate to the cellar provided. The compound and the interior cleared of rubbish, etc.	In progress	Do.
11	Do.	Do.	Do.	Begum's Mahal at Ahnapur.	1,477	...	1,050	The work of constructing entrance was completed during the year. The work of filling the crack over the tower is in progress.	Do.	Do.
12	Do.	Do.	Do.	Ato-el-muth's tomb at Ahnapur.	291	...	291	Platforms of tomb were constructed. Compound wall of dry stones on the eastern side was also constructed. Wooden gate with expanded metal was provided to the door opening and the compound cleared of rubbish, etc.	Completed	Do.

SOUTHERN DIVISION—continued.

Serial No.	District.	Taluka.	Place.	Name of monument.	Amount of estimate.	Amount allotted during 1918-19.	Actual expenditure in 1918-19 in round figures.	Description of work.	Remarks.	Nature of work.
13	Bijapur	Bijapur	Bijapur	Archaeological buildings at Bijapur.	Rs. 2,000	Rs.	Rs. 1,940	Annual repairs were carried out.	Completed	Current repairs.
14	Do.	Do.	Do.	Monuments at Bijapur.	744	—	670	The pay of caretakers of several ancient monuments were disbursed.	Do.	Maintenance.
15	Do.	Do.	Do.	Protected Monuments in the Bijapur District.	2,138	—	19	The expenditure is on account of arrears.	In progress	Do.
16	Do.	Do.	Do.	Ali I Kura	408	—	267	Repairs to tomb platform inside and outside and plaster work was done. The compound was also cleared. Removing gateway and providing a arch-style window.	Do.	Special repairs.
17	Do.	Do.	Do.	Ali II Kura	110	—	166	Disassembling the temporary masjid and repairs to tomb were carried out.	Do.	Do.
18	Do.	Do.	Do.	Chand Bawdi	15	—	14	Ornamental stone was removed to the Museum and the site was cleared.	Completed	Do.
19	Do.	Do.	Do.	Chhota Asaf	45	—	12	The compound was cleared of shrubs and murrum was spread.	In progress	Do.
20	Do.	Do.	Do.	Gagan Mahal	555	—	512	Cracks in both the main buildings and arches were filled in and top portion was disassembled and plastered.	Do.	Do.
21	Do.	Do.	Do.	The ruined gateway.	191	—	115	Ornamental pillar stones were removed to the Museum. Angle iron which is purchased is to be fixed.	Do.	Do.
22	Do.	Do.	Do.	Gol Gumbaz	—	—	377	The prickly pear in the compound was cut and removed and levelling of the ground is in progress. The bottom of the platform of the main platform which was buried in earth was cleared.	—	—
23	Do.	Do.	Do.	Ibrahim Roush	3,174	—	4,506	16 arches and pillars to 15 arches were constructed during the year. All trees such as fixing 24 iron frames with expanded metal in the openings of eilers, renewing coping over parapet etc. were carried out.	Completed	Special repairs.
24	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	157	—	124	3 lamps were purchased from the Jalour art factory and supplied.	Do.	Maintenance.
25	Do.	Do.	Do.	Juma Masjid.	309	—	24	Expenditure is on account of arrears of last year.	Do.	Special repairs.
26	Do.	Do.	Do.	Jod Gumbaz	291	—	143	The compound was cleared of rubbish, etc.	Do.	Maintenance.
27	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	3,982	—	3,083	The work of compound wall on 3 sides was completed together with the provision of a gate.	Do.	Do.
28	Do.	Do.	Do.	Karimuddin's tomb.	182	—	205	Wooden gate was provided. The pillars of the vestibule were brought in plumb. Teak wood frame with expanded metal and wooden gate have been prepared. Angle iron is to be fixed.	In progress	Special repairs.
29	Do.	Do.	Do.	Mehar Mahal	144	—	28	The masjid and the compound was cleared. The earthen platform was removed.	Do.	Do.
30	Do.	Do.	Do.	Muk-Maldan Gumbaz.	1,032	—	180	Rebuilding of bastion wall with stone and lime, earth filling and lime pointing, construction stone and mud wall with lime pointing, providing gate and clearing site.	Completed	Do.
31	Do.	Do.	Do.	Naqqar Khana Museum.	700	—	700	Contribution to the Museum was paid.	Do.	Maintenance.
32	Dharwar	Gadag	Dambal	Dodda Narayana's temple.	10	—	10	Usual repairs such as removing vegetation, clearing compound, filling up joints, etc., in the terraced roof to stop leakage were carried out.	Do.	Current repairs.
33	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	2,185	—	5	Purchasing materials for the work.	In progress	Special repairs.
34	Do.	Do.	Do.	Someshwar temple.	10	—	10	Usual repairs such as removing vegetation, clearing compound, filling up joints, etc., in the terraced roof to stop leakage were carried out.	Completed	Current repairs.

SOUTHERN DIVISION—continued.

Serial No.	District.	Taluka.	Place.	Name of monument.	Amount of estimate.	Amount allotted during 1918-19.	Actual expenditure in 1918-19 in round figures.	Description of work.	Remarks.	Nature of work.
33	Dharwar	Gadag	Gadag	Saraswati temple	Rs. 10	Rs. —	Rs. 10	Usual repairs such as removing vegetation, clearing compound, filling up joints, etc., in the terraced roof to stop leakage were carried out.	Completed	Current repairs.
36	Do.	Do.	Do.	Someshvara temple.	15	—	15	Do. do.	Do.	Do.
37	Do.	Do.	Lakundli	Jain Basil temple	12	—	12	Do. do.	Do.	Do.
38	Do.	Do.	Do.	Kasi-Vijayeshwara temple.	10	—	10	Do. do.	Do.	Do.
39	Do.	Do.	Do.	Kunbhagiri temple.	12	—	12	Do. do.	Do.	Do.
40	Do.	Do.	Do.	Namdeva temple	7	—	7	Do. do.	Do.	Do.
41	Do.	Handol	Dahanbid	Kalmeshwara temple.	25	—	16	Do. do.	Do.	Do.
42	Do.	Do.	Handol	Old ruined temple between the fort and tank.	30	—	22	Do. do.	Do.	Do.
43	Do.	Do.	Do.	Virabhadra temple	11	—	14	Do. do.	Do.	Do.
44	Do.	Do.	Naratal	Sarveswara temple	17	—	10	Do. do.	Do.	Do.
45	Do.	Hudli	Amargol	Sankarlinga temple.	10	—	10	Do. do.	Do.	Do.
46	Do.	Do.	Sambhar	Basavanna's temple.	13	—	15	Do. do.	Do.	Do.
47	Do.	Gadag	Tambur	Do.	632	—	708	Removing dry masonry shed from the east front of the temple removing earth from the top of terraced roof, pulling down masonry wall of the east front, resetting it in place and filling in joints of Sikharas.	In progress.	Special repairs.
48	Do.	Hudli	Unkal	Four-porched temple.	10	—	10	Usual repairs such as removing vegetation, clearing compound, filling up joints, etc., in the terraced roof to stop leakage were carried out.	Completed	Current repairs.
49	Do.	Karajal	Chowdaspur	Muktेश्वara temple	15	—	15	Do. do.	Do.	Do.
50	Do.	Do.	Galaganath	Galaganath temple.	30	—	30	Do. do.	Do.	Do.
51	Do.	Do.	Havari	Shiddheshwara temple.	10	—	10	Do. do.	Do.	Do.
52	Do.	Kod	Kantilalli	Kadanveswara temple	13	—	14	Do. do.	Do.	Do.
53	Do.	Ranebenur.	Haraliballi	Someshwara temple	2,157	—	374	Filling up rubble set in mortar on the south side of the south shrine, new ashlar facing to the sikharas of the south shrine and filling in gap on the north side of the north shrine.	In progress.	Special repairs.
54	Do.	Shiggaon	Banapur	Nagareswara temple.	30	—	30	Usual repairs such as removing vegetation, clearing compound, filling up joints, etc., in the terraced roof, to stop leakage were carried out.	Completed	Current repairs.
55	Karnata	Bhatkal	Bhatkal	Jayappa Naik's Chandra Natheswara Basti.	55	—	55	Removing vegetation, lime pointing to stop leakage and clearing compound.	In progress.	Do.
56	Do.	Honawar	Gernappa	Jain temple	25	—	25	Removing vegetation, and resetting fallen laterrine stones, masonry filling and ramming.	Do.	Do.
57	Do.	Do.	Do.	Vardhamana Swami.	15	—	15	Cutting bushes and resetting granite stones and clearing path.	Do.	Do.
58	Do.	Do.	Do.	Virabhadra temple	30	—	30	Do. do.	Do.	Do.
59	Do.	Sirsi	Somastur	Siva temple	10	—	10	Excavating walling gutter, removing grass and bushes and cutting and removing trees, etc.	Do.	Do.
60	Do.	Do.	Do.	Temple of Siva	75	—	—	Resetting the shifted chhatra slab, pitha slab, repairing steps and clearing vegetation.	In progress.	Special repairs.
61	Do.	Do.	Sonda	Do.	171	—	33	Fixing wire fencing round the temple, removing grass and small bushes.	In progress.	Do.
62	Rainagiri	Dapoli	Dabhol	Masjid	100	—	100	Removing vegetation and cutting branches of trees. Repairs to chisam plaster, cement pointing, etc.	Completed	Current repairs.
63	Do.	Malwan	Malwan	Sheshbudurg Fort	150	—	152	Removing vegetation on outer and inner sides of the fort wall. Repairs in foot-path.	—	—
64	Do.	Rainpur	Vardapura	Fort wall	300	—	190	Removing vegetation and roots in masonry and filling in cracks with mortar and coarse sand.	Completed	Current repairs.
65	Do.	Rainagiri	Jainad	Do.	100	—	79	Removing vegetation in fort wall. Filling in big cracks in masonry with lime mortar, providing wooden ladders and clearing compound.	Do.	Do.
66	Satur	Karad	Jakhinwadi	Dudhbi: Caves at Karad.	108	—	53	Ordinary repairs	Do.	Do.

Serial No.	District.	Taluka.	Plate.	Name of monument.	Amount of estimate.	Amount allotted during 1919-20.	Actual expenditure in 1919-20 in rupee figures.	Description of work.	Remarks.	Nature of work.
87	Sevara	Jaoli	Malcolmabad	Ludwick monument at Mahabaleswar.	Rs. 4,393	Rs. —	Rs. 2,648	Providing a new bust of General Peter Ludwick in white marble.	In progress.	Original work.
88	Do.	Patana	Patana	Buddhist caves.	10	—	4	Ordinary repairs.	Completed.	Current repairs.
89	Do.	Sevara	Sevara	Brick column erected by the Emperor Anuramb near Kevadia.	10	—	10	Do.	Do.	Do.
70	Do.	Do.	Do.	Providing notice boards near the protected monuments.	220	—	12	Providing enamelled notice boards.	Do.	Maintenance.

INDUS RIGHT BANK DIVISION.

1	Karachi Build-ings.	Hyderabad	Hyderabad	Tomb of Ghulam Shah Kalhora.	125	—	130	(a) Filling in cracks in the arch of the entrance into the small court yard in front. (b) Resetting railing of yellow stone tomb in the court yard to the left of the main entrance. (c) Repairs, including brick masonry, filling and lime plastering of two tombs in the court yard. (d) Cutting down and removal of a tree which grew near the yellow stone tomb referred to in (b). (e) Resetting fallen glazed tiles from walls of main building in "Chitrol" (Plaster of Paris) mortar and providing "Chitrol" fillets at edges of tiles in the gaps to prevent further dislocation and falling of tiles. (f) Washing glazed tile dado inside main building. (g) Cleaning of whole compound, removal of mounds and filling in hollows.	In progress.	Special repairs.
2	Do.	Do.	Do.	Ghulam Nahi Kalhora.	122	—	101	(a) Resetting fallen glazed tiles from walls in "Chitrol" mortar and providing "Chitrol" fillets in gaps. (b) Washing of dado inside main building. (c) Repairing compound wall and providing outlets for rain water. (d) Removing wire netting of cloister windows. (e) Clearing entrance of building and compound and removing mounds and filling in hollows.	Do.	Do.
3	Karachi Canal.	Tatta	Maali Hills	Archaeological buildings and remains.	207	—	104	Chimney plaster, cement grouting or painting removal of kalar tiles and bricks.	Completed.	Current repairs.
4	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	136	—	146	Pay of caretaker.	Do.	Maintenance.
5	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	882	—	337	Pavement with stone filling in gaps, removing cactus and rank vegetation.	In progress.	Special repairs.
6	Do.	Do.	Tatta	Jami Masjid.	2,000	—	2,021	Removing kalar eaten bricks, filling in masonry well watered and relieving some water spouts, etc.	Do.	Do.
7	Larkana	Dadu	Khatia	Do.	178	—	179	(a) Chimney plaster. (b) Repairs to platform. (c) Birth rammed. (d) Removing debris, etc. (e) Pay of caretaker.	Completed.	Current repairs.
8	Do.	Do.	Do.	Var Mahomed's tomb.	136	—	136	—	Do.	Do.
9	Sukkur	Rohri	Rohri	Sarpan-jathan.	1,609	—	701	Work being done as per particulars given in Conservation Note.	In progress.	Special repairs.

INDUS LEFT BANK DIVISION.

10	Eastern Nara.	Mirpurkhas	Mirpurkhas	Buddhist Stupa	—	—	127	Special repairs to Buddhist stupa.	Completed.	Special repairs.
11	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—	188	Repairs and pay of caretaker.	Do.	Current repairs.
12	Do.	Mithi	Nasikot	Fort at Nasikot.	—	—	70	Repairs to the fort at Nasikot.	Do.	Do.
13	Nasir	Moro	Thal-Mir Khan.	Buddhist Stupa	15	—	15	Renewing few bricks and lime pointing.	Do.	Do.
14	Do.	Do.	Do.	Tomb of Muhammad.	123	—	123	White wash, lime plaster, pointing, painting doors and fixing ornamental tiles with Meyer's stone cement.	Do.	Do.
15	Potli Canal.	Guzi	Near mouth.	Buddhist Stupa	34	—	30	Ordinary repairs.	Do.	Do.

Northern Division — Rs. —
 Central " — 21,300
 Southern " — 21,500
 Indus Right Bank Division — 4,300
 Indus Left Bank " — 721

APPENDIX L.

Central India.

The following statement received from the Political Agent in the Southern States of Central India shows the work done and expenditure incurred on the conservation of ancient monuments in the Dhar State during the year 1918-19 :—

Locality, town or village.	Name of Monument.	Amount of expenditure sanctioned.	Expenditure incurred during 1918-19.	Remarks.
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Mandu	Jami Masjid	5,949	916 12 6	(1) Water tightening the domes over the entrance porch completed; (2) Water tightening domes over the prayer chamber in progress. (3) Dismantling and rebuilding the bulged out portion over the porch on north side. Completed.
Do.	Hoshang's tomb	1,625		Arrangements are being made to get marble lintels from Makrana.
	<i>Works done from the Dhar State Funds.</i>			
	Jami Masjid	...	343 5 0	Scraping of the grass from the paving in the courtyard. Repairing the compounding wall, clearing grass and jungle within the compound.
	Hoshang's tomb	...	187 8 10	Do. do.
	Jahaj Mahal	...	174 2 11	Scraping off the grass in the east courtyard. Clearing jungle all round the building and reservoir. Repairing the compound wall.
	Hindola Mahal	...	150 1 6	Clearing jungle all round the building. Repairing the compound walls.
	Champa Baori	...	15 0 0	Clearing jungle all round the building and approach roads.
	Hamam	...	14 5 3	Do. do.
	Dilawar khan's mosque	...	50 3 10	Do. do.
	Khilji Mausoleum	...	146 10 0	Clearing jungle from and around the buildings.
	Malik Moghis's mosque	...	113 6 2	Repairing the compound walls.
	Baj Bahadur's Palace	...	138 3 0	Do.
	Rupamati's Pavilion	...	138 13 0	Do.
Mandu	Lal Bungalow	...	28 0 0	Scraping off grass from the terrace roof and clearing from and around the building.
	Hati Gate	...	37 8 0	Do. do.
	Chappan Mahal	...	11 15 9	Clearing grass and jungle around the building.
	Chistikhan's Palace	...	15 0 0	Do. do.
	Gada sha's shop	...	24 5 6	Do. do.
	Nahar Jharoka	...	3 0 0	Do. do.
	Taweli Mahal	...	9 7 6	Do. do.
	Custodians for the above building and miscellaneous charges.	...	551 0 6	Pay of the caretakers and contingencies.
Dhar	Bhoj Sala and Kamal Moulana.	...	30 3 5	Removing vegetation from the buildings.
	Lat Masjid	...	38 2 6	Do. do.
	Caretaker's pay	...	120 0 0	

" During the year under report the work of water tightening the big and small domes over the entrance porch by the Jami Masjid was taken in hand and finished and that of over the prayer chamber is in progress. During the year there being insufficient rainfall and consequently scarcity of water close to the work-site the above work could not be completed.

" Most of the work of Hoshang's tomb consists in restoring the marble lintels over the brackets and arrangements for quarrying big blocks for the purpose were made at Makrana; but owing to the difficulty of getting railway wagons they could not be brought. The matter has now been referred to the Darbar and they are probably making arrangements to get them from Makrana.

" The big crack running east and west in the South Pavilion of the Rupmati Palace has gradually been increasing in spite of the buttresses to the south wall and how to support the pavilion is a problem entailing considerable thought.

The top layers of the lower supporting wall itself proves to be of no use. The Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, has recently seen the state of things as it stands and further instructions are being awaited in that connection.

At present there are only two sanctioned estimates, one for Jami Masjid amounting to Rs. 5,940 and the other for Hoshang's tomb amounting to Rs. 1,625; only these two works are in progress. Other estimates amounting to Rs. 16,177 for repairs to different ancient buildings at Mandu have already been sanctioned by the Archaeological Department; but the works are not yet taken in hand for want of further grant-in-aid.

After completing the works of Jami Masjid and Hoshang's tomb there will be no work at Mandu until money becomes available for the works already sanctioned.

Secretary to Government of H. H. the Maharaja Holkar, Foreign Department,
Indore. informs that Dhamner caves and fort wall at Sendhwa received attention during the year.

No expenditure was incurred by the Chhattarpur State during the year under review on special repairs. Six rupees were spent by the Durbar on the Khajarahho temples presumably on current repairs.

APPENDIX M.

A Report on Conservation Work in Ajmer, Mount Abu and Rajputana.

The Executive Engineer, Ajmer Division, reports that Rs. 165-11-0 were spent in providing wooden gates to the enclosure of Abdulla Khan and his wife's tombs at Ajmer.

Ajmer.

The Executive Engineer, Mount Abu Division, reports that no work was done during the year 1918-19 at the Dilwara temples at Mount Abu as all the artisans ran away during the outbreak of influenza epidemic.

Mount Abu.

The chhatris in Sar-Bagh, Kotah, Chandrawati temple at Patan in the Jhalawar State, Talshahi Palace in the Dholpur State, the Baradari and Jami Masjid at Rupbas in Bharatpur State received attention from the Darbars concerned during the year.

Rajputana.

APPENDIX N.

Inspection Reports of Executive Engineers.

CENTRAL DIVISION.

Ahmednagar District.

Nizam Ahmadshah's Tomb at Ahmednagar.—The building is in fair condition.

The following repairs are required :—

- (1) The chunam plaster of the terrace roof requires renewal.
- (2) Renewal of the expanded metal of the upper panel of the front door.

Dhokeshwar caves at Dhoka.—Some masonry work and renewal of the fallen portion are necessary. Cement pointing as far as possible has been done from the repair allotment.

Lakshminarayan's temple at Pedgaon.—The base of the wall all round, particularly the new steps are exposed and deteriorating. Hard murum to a depth of one foot and width 5' held in by a kerbing of khandkies will prevent the unsightly exposure at a cost of about Rs. 25. One pillar to support the overhanging slab at a cost of Rs. 15 is necessary. Doors are necessary at three places to prevent the ingress of animals and bats. Provision for wire fencing is also necessary. This will cost about Rs. 550. Total cost of repairs Rs. 590.

Mallikarjun's temple at Karjat.—The temple is in very unsatisfactory state. The surrounding compound is very irregular and full of boulders. It requires to be cleared and levelled in slopes at an approximate cost of Rs. 75.

Devi's temple at Mandargaon, taluka Shrigonda.—The roof of the temple leaks. It is necessary to fill in joints all round base of walls with cement. The colour to match with old stone work. This will cost about Rs. 25.

East Khandesh District.

"Mudhai Devi Temple, at Vaghli, was inspected by the Sub-divisional Officer, Chalisgaon, in the month of April last who reports that it requires certain repairs, such as

- (a) Replacement of old disintegrated stones in the masonry wall.
- (b) Pointing to the walls inside the temple.
- (c) Eradicating vegetable growth from the masonry.
- (a) Repairs to stone cornice and concrete roof.

"I had seen the temple in 1917-18. None but proposal (c) need be attended.

"The Maheswar Mahadeva's temple at Patna was inspected by Mr. R. V. Purohit, sub-overseer, on 27th March last, who reports that certain Special repairs to the temple of the Maheshwar Mahadeo at Patna are necessarily required for its proper preservation. If a sum of Rs. 300 to Rs. 400 can be made available an estimate will be given. The nature of repairs is cement pointing to 'Sabhamandap', rebuilding masonry stalls on both sides of the front steps, and lime pointing to deep joints. These items will however be personally inspected by me before drawing up an estimate."

West Khandesh District.

"The caves at Bhamer were inspected by me on 27th May 1918 and on 27th February 1919 and the temple at Balsana on 13th March 1919 during the course of the last official year and found to be more or less in the same condition in which they were observed at my previous inspection.

The other archæological buildings in this District, *vis.*, the well at Tavalai and the Mahomedan tombs at Thalner were inspected by the Sub-Divisional Officer concerned and are reported to be in the same condition as before."

Poona District.

Name of Building.	Situation.	Particulars.
Peshwas ghat at Phulgaon.	Haveli Taluka	... In dilapidated condition and require repairs as per estimate forwarded under this office No. 4563 dated 2nd November 1917.
Monument at Koregaon.	Sirur Taluka	... In good condition but the inscription cannot be deciphered and needs repainting for which an estimate will be shortly forwarded.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Bijapur District.

The gates and walls of the City and citadel.—The gates are in a fair state of repairs. The walls have fallen at places.

The Jami Masjid.—Inspected several times during the year. It is in good order. Six of the projecting corbels on the north-west side corner have cracked at several places. Three of them have been provided with steel clamps as an experimental measure. The cracks in the remaining ones are too wide and extensive to be remedied by clamps. They need not be replaced.

Chota Asar Mosque.—Inspected on the 16th December 1918 and is in good order. The compound was cleared and murum spread during the year. The removal of whitewash and katta has been postponed as desired by the Collector of Bijapur.

Malik Sandal's tomb.—Inspected on 16th December 1918. Some additions have been carried out to the arches by the Anjuman and they are let out on hire. The Building is in an untidy condition.

The Sangat and Nari Mahal.—Inspected on 25th December 1918. In a dilapidated condition. Nari Mahal more so than the Sangal Mahal. Work of conservation of these huge and important works will be taken up on receipt of conservation notes.

Mosque No. 1 behind the Chand Bawdi.—Inspected on 16th December 1918. In good order; but the walls and roof are soiled black.

The grave of Aurangzeb's wife in the Navbag.—Inspected on 16th December 1918. In fair order. The stones used for paving, plinth, etc., have all been removed by people before it was declared a protected monument.

Caves at Badami.—Inspected on 11th September 1918. These are in good order. Some special repairs, such as washing down darkened portions of walls and roof removing bad smell caused by bats, filling up holes, cement pointing to floors, etc., were carried out.

Bhutnath temples, group No. 1.—Inspected on 11th September 1918. These are old temples. Certain repairs, such as removing vegetation and lime pointing at places, were done. Rest of these temples require shutters to doors.

Temples at Alholi.—These temples are reported to leak very badly during rains. These are being specially repaired.

Temples at Pattalkal.—These are kept clean. These also leak very badly. Special repairs are being carried out.

Belgaum District.

Taluka Gokak, Village Konur—Three groups of dolmens. They require attention.

Kanara District.

Name of Building.	Date of Inspection.	Result of Inspection.
Fort at Mirjan	9th December 1918	In ruins. All the walls overgrown with trees and vegetation. There is no sign except at one place of any recent dilapidation. At least the large well and the fort walls should, I think, be cleared of vegetation and preserved. The Forest Department claims the monument to be in its charge. It would be desirable to clear this point and definitely put the monuments in charge either of the Public Works Department or the Forest Department.
The figure of a tiger opposite the English School.	26th February 1919	In good condition; the platform should be repaired if the figure is to be kept there.
Narsimha Devasthan Bhatkal.	2nd February 1919	Small plain structure in good condition except damage to a corner of a stone roof. Why preserve it? Owner lives on premises. Some slabs have also moved out of their places and are unsuitable and dangerous. The owner wants to replace the roof with Mangalore tiles. As this temple does not seem to be of any great historical or antique character, it seems best to allow the owner to do as he likes. There is a correspondence regarding this from the Collector.
Jattapa Naikin Chandra Natheswar Basti, Bhatkal.	Do.	Clearing up recently done. The building looks more tidy. But restoration on a large scale, where stones are gone or broken is desirable and necessary. This may be specially preserved as a typical monument of this place.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Thana District.

Motabarkhan's Tomb.—This is an old monument quite uncared for by the Muhammadan Community who manage the affairs of the Kali Masjid. The repairs, such as removing vegetation from the structure, clearing the compound and the inside of the building, repairing plaster at places, whitewashing, etc., have been carried out during the year. The Kathodies working at Kalyan make a residence in this building and spoil the structure. One leper was found using one of the rooms as his residence. He is now driven out. But the Managing Committee of the Kali Masjid do not appear to be taking special interest in this building as they do in the Masjid, though it is easy for them to do it.

Caves at Kanheri near Borivli.—These caves are in fair condition. The upkeep of the caves is in the hands of the Borivli khot and the annual repairs are carried out by him. The amount of Rs. 473 were spent for special repairs in the year 1917-18 and Rs. 253 for the year 1918-19. The Khot has taken objection this year for carrying out the special repairs without his previous permission, hence the remaining balance of Rs. 222 could not be spent.

Kolaba District.

Name of Building.	Date of Inspection.	Result of Inspection.
Kaman at Chaul, Taluka Alibag.	19th March 1919 28th March 1919	Crown of arch cracked.
Dadar (staircase) at Chaul, Taluka Alibag.	Do.	
		If to be preserved approaches should be made up, otherwise the structure is in danger.

Kolaba District—concl'd.

Name of Building.	Date of Inspection.	Results of Inspection.
Fort wall at Revdanda	16th January 1919 ...	Large shrubs and trees plentiful all over masonry; much money requires to remove the same. Special repairs being carried out and will be completed after monsoon. Removal of roots will take time as they have penetrated far into the joints of the old walls, etc.
Old Portuguese Ruins in the Fort at Revdanda, Taluka Alibag.	Do. ...	Do. do.
Jesuit monastery in the Portuguese Fort at Alibag.	Do. ...	Do. do.
Old Monuments in the Portuguese Fort at Alibag.	24th February 1919 ...	Do. do.
Caves at Kondane, Taluka Alibag.	17th January 1919 ...	An Archaeological work worth preserving. Pillars in main hall have fallen away. Jungle in the front might be cleared so that the front of caves can be seen to advantage.
Dheragad or Surgad Fort at Shera Surgad, Taluka Roha.	10th February 1919 ...	All in a very dilapidated and ruined condition and past repairs.

Ahmedabad District.

Jami Masjid, Dholka.—The vahivatdars of the Masjid started erecting shops outside the Mosque and touching the compound wall outside, which was stopped.

Balokkhan Kazi's Tomb at Dholka.—The outer stone facing of the rear wall being out of plumb by about 6", the stones were taken down and reset in plumb in lime, cement pointed, and with concrete filling in hollows between the facing and the main wall.

Dewan Shah Rayuki Ranga at Vatva.—The existing archstones having weathered badly new supporting arch rings were inserted below the old ones.

Baba Lulu's Masjid.—The height of the compound wall was reduced so that now the Mosque is visible from the outside.

Attempts were made to induce the owner of monuments not vesting in Government to sign the standard agreement, but so far no single agreement has been signed. The owners are very unwilling to sign away as they think, part of their control over the monument.

Surat and Broach District.

Locality.	Name of Building.	Inspection report and work done.
Broach	Jami Masjid at Broach.	Further attempt was made to remove whitewash from profusely carved Mehrab recesses and much improvement was made especially in the central Mehrab of marble. Yet there are some slight traces of whitewash in the carving. Dilute solution of nitric acid was employed in removing whitewash which served in softening the old lime which was removed from the cavities by a blunt nail. Cracks in the terraced roof were filled in where necessary and plastering was repaired. It will be an improvement if the man in charge of the Masjid is not allowed to cultivate in the compound of the grave yard.

INDUS LEFT BANK DIVISION.

Jain temple at Gori.

This is situated to the north-west of Virawah and 27 miles due west of Haro in Nagar Parkar Taluka. The temple is built of marble and measures 150' X 30'. It was inspected by Mr. R. S. Limaye, Sub-divisional Officer, on 19th April 1918 and found that some portion of the roof required repairs.

Jain temple at Bodesar.

These are situated 4 miles north-west of Nagar Parkar. They were inspected by Mr. R. S. Limaye, Sub-divisional Officer, on 4th March 1919 and he found them in the same condition as before. No repairs were done during the year.

Stone Mosque at Budheswar.

It is situated 4 miles about north-west of Nagar Parkar and was built in A. D. 1499 under the orders of Mahomed Shah. The Mosque was inspected by Mr. R. S. Limaye, Sub-divisional Officer, on 4th March 1919 and found to be in the same condition as before. No repairs were made during this year.

Temple at Virawah.

This Jain Temple is situated at Virawah and was discovered in A. D. 456 by one Jesso Parmar of Barmer. It was inspected by Mr. R. S. Limaye, Sub-divisional Officer, on 7th March 1919 and found to be in dilapidated condition. No repairs were carried out during the year under report.

APPENDIX P.

Works proposed for 1919-20.

Current repairs and maintenance.

Serial No.	Name of District.	Locality.	Name of work.	Amount.
				Rs.
1	Presidency	Gharapuri	Caves and Pier	2,125
2	Do.	Do.	Custodian's quarters	85
3	Do.	Do.	Assistant custodian's quarters	11
4	Do.	Do.	Police Chaki and watchman's quarters	11
5	Thana	Kalyan	Motabarkhan's tomb and Kali Masjid	30
6	Do.	Amboli	Jogsvari caves near Andheri	30
7	Do.	Bandra	Fort	40
8	Do.	Bassein	Do.	100
9	Do.	Ambernath	Temple	50
10	Do.	Vashali	Caves	10
11	Do.	Kondivta	Do.	20
12	Do.	Thana	Graves of English Factors	12
13	Kaira and Panch Mahals	Champaner	Pathar Rosa	100
14	Do.	Do.	Kevda Masjid	110
15	Do.	Do.	Nagina Masjid	110
16	Do.	Do.	Bohra Masjid	135
17	Do.	Do.	Jami Masjid	200
18	Do.	Do.	Citadel walls	275
19	Do.	Do.	Lila-Gumbaz	135
20	Do.	Do.	Mandvi	50
21	Do.	Do.	The East and South Bhadar Gates	100
22	Do.	Do.	Two brick minars situated in the jungle about half a mile south of Kevda Masjid.	50
23	Do.	Do.	Pavagad Fort	150
24	Do.	Halol	Tomb of Sikandar Shah	100
25	Do.	Sojati	Tomb of Saifuddin and Nizamuddin	173
26	Do.	Mehmarabad	Bhamaria well	50
27	Do.	Kapadvanj	The Kumb	40
28	Do.	Kankarpur	Mahadev's temple	50
29	Ahmedabad	Adalaj	Stepped well	30
30	Do.	Kochrab Paldi	Small Masjid	30
31	Do.	Dholka	Balul Khan Qazi's Masjid	30
32	Do.	Do.	Khan Masjid	20
33	Do.	Do.	Khan Tank	50
34	Do.	Do.	Jami Masjid	10
35	Do.	Do.	Mulay Tank	20
36	Do.	Do.	Minar near Tank Masjid	30
37	Do.	Vatva	Burhanuddin Qutb Alam's tomb	60
38	Do.	Rajpur Hirpur	Bibi's Masjid	20
39	Do.	Do.	Ibrahim Sayyad's Masjid	20
40	Do.	Sarkhej	Tomb of Ahmad Khattu Ganj Baksh	20
41	Do.	Do.	Palace and Harim	100
42	Do.	Do.	Tombs of Aliyar and Ganj Baksh	10
43	Do.	Virangam	Manzar Talav and shrines	30

Current repairs and maintenance—continued.

Serial No.	Name of District.	Locality.	Name of work.	Amount.
				Rs.
44	Ahmedabad	Mandal	Jami Masjid	10
45	Do.	Isanpur	Iethabhai's Vav	30
46	Do.	Do.	Malik Isan-ul-Mulk's Masjid	50
47	Do.	Ahmedabad	Dada Harir's well	50
48	Do.	Do.	Do. Masjid and tomb	50
49	Do.	Do.	Dutch tombs on Kankaria Tank	30
50	Do.	Do.	Azamkhan's Palace	30
51	Do.	Do.	Siddi Sayyad's Masjid	20
52	Do.	Do.	Ahmad Shah's Masjid	30
53	Do.	Do.	Rani Sipri's Masjid and tomb	20
54	Do.	Do.	Muhafiz Khan's Masjid	20
55	Do.	Do.	Queen's Mosque, Sarangpur	20
56	Do.	Do.	Bava Loli's Masjid	30
57	Do.	Do.	Sidi Basir's minar and tomb	20
58	Do.	Do.	Tomb of Mir Abu Turab	20
59	Do.	Do.	Brick minars on Railway Station	10
60	Do.	Do.	Achhut Bibi's Masjid and tomb	20
61	Do.	Do.	Miyan Khan Jahan's Masjid	20
62	Do.	Do.	Tomb of Azamkhan and Munzam Khan	20
63	Do.	Do.	Small Masjid near Malik Alam-ul-Mulk's Masjid	20
64	Do.	Do.	Ahmad Shah's tomb	20
65	Do.	Do.	Tombs of Ahmad Shah's Begams	20
66	Do.	Do.	Halbat Khan's Masjid	20
67	Do.	Do.	Rani Rupavati's Masjid	20
68	Do.	Do.	Jami Masjid	20
69	Do.	Do.	Dastur Khan's Masjid	20
70	Do.	Do.	Sayyad Alam's Masjid	10
71	Do.	Do.	Shahapur Masjid	20
72	Do.	Do.	Shah Alam's tomb	20
73	Do.	Do.	Qutb Shah's Masjid	20
74	Do.	Do.	Sayyad Usman's Masjid and tomb	10
75	Do.	Sarkhej	Pavilion before Ahmad Khattu Ganj Baksh's tomb	30
76	Do.	Do.	The Great Masjid	20
77	Do.	Do.	Tomb of Mahmud Bigarah	10
78	Do.	Do.	Tomb of Bibi Rajbai	10
79	Do.	Ahmedabad	Shah Kupa's Masjid	10
80	Do.	Do.	Shakar Khan's Masjid	20
81	Do.	Do.	Darya Khan's tomb	20
82	Do.	Do.	Malik Alam's Masjid	10
83	Do.	Do.	Mata Bhavani's well	384
84	Do.	Do.	Establishment	
85	Do.	Dholka	Caretaker's pay	1,400
86	Kolaba	Sarkhej	Caves	30
87	Do.	Amhavl	Do.	40
88	Do.	Pal	Sivaji's tomb	70
89	Do.	Raigarh	Portuguese Remains	250
90	Do.	Revdanda	Do.	595
91	Do.	Agarkot	Fort	30
92	Surat & Broach	Broach	Dutch tombs	35
93	Do.	Do.	Vaux's tomb	30
94	Do.	Do.	Jami Masjid	175
95	Poona	Fulgaon	Peshva's Bathing Ghat	150
96	Do.	Karla	Caves	550
97	Do.	Ghatghat	Do.	50
98	Do.	Bhaja	Do.	100
99	Do.	Shelarwadi	Do.	100
100	Do.	Bhesa	Do.	100
101	Do.	Jonnar	Do.	100
102	Do.	Lohgarh	Fort	150
103	Do.	Rajmachi	Do.	100
104	Sholapur	Sholapur	Do.	200
105	Do.	Karmala	Do.	30
106	Nasik	Ankai	Do.	200
107	Do.	Pandu Lena	Caves	150
108	Do.	Sinnar	Aisvar temple	25
109	Do.	Do.	Gondesvar temple	175
110	Do.	Anjaneri	Temple	100
111	East Khandesh	Patna	Mahesvar Mahadev temple	50
112	Do.	Changdev	Temple	100
113	Do.	Sangamesvar	Old Mahadev temple	100
114	Do.	Vaghali	Modhi Devi temple	50
115	West Khandesh	Balsara	Caretaker's pay	120
116	Ahmednagar	Kokamthan	Old temple	75
117	Do.	Do.	Damri Masjid	20
118	Do.	Tahakari	Triple shrined temple of Bhuvani	50
119	Do.	Harichandragad	Caves and temple	25
120	Do.	Mandavgao	Do.	
121	Do.	Katrabad	Devi temple	15
122	Do.	Dhoke	Caves	15
123	Do.	Karjat	Malikarjuna's temple	20
124	Do.	Pedgaon	Babkulesvar temple	15
125	Do.	Bamni	Hemadpanti tank	25
126	Bijapur	Bijapur	Museum	464
126	Do.	Do.	Current repairs to Archaeological Buildings	1,000

Current repairs and maintenance—concluded.

Serial No.	Name of District.	Locality.	Name of work.	Amount.
				Rs.
127	Bijapur	Bijapur	Pay of Inspector	300
128	Do.	Do.	Do. 4 Imaratwalas	780
129	Do.	Do.	Do. 1 Mabtry	480
130	Do.	Do.	Do. 11 Caretakers	1,340
131	Do.	Do.	Do. 2 Malis	240
132	Do.	Do.	Do. 2 sweepers	240
133	Do.	Do.	Uplceep of garden in Juma Masjid	500
134	Do.	Do.	Do. Ibrahim Raza	600
135	Do.	Do.	Do. Gol Gumbaz	540
136	Do.	Bidani	Caretaker's pay	120
137	Do.	Aiholi	Do.	120
138	Do.	Pattadkal	Do.	120
139	Kanara	Kanara	Repairs to Archaeological Buildings	250
140	Satara	Satara	Do. do	120
141	Belgaum	Degaon	Caretaker's pay	33
142	Dharwar	Dharwar	Repairs to Archaeological Buildings	210
143	Ratnagiri	Ratnagiri	Do. do	650
144	Karachi Buildings	Hyderabad	Pay of caretaker for tomb of Gulam Shah	125
145	Do.	Do.	Do. do. Ghulam Nabi	135
146	Do.	Do.	Do. do. Sarfaraz Khan	85
147	Karachi Canals	Tatta	Do. for tombs on Makli Hill	120
148	Do.	Khudabad	Current repairs do. do.	500
149	Western Nara	Do.	Repairs to and pay of the caretaker for Jami Masjid	180
150	Do.	Do.	Do. do. Yar Muhammad	140
151	Shikarpur Canals	Rohri	Satyan-jothan	800
152	Narvat Canals	Moro	Tomb of Nur Muhammad Kalhora	100
153	Do.	Do.	Stupa at Thal-Mir-Rukan	15
154	Nawabshah		Brahmro-jothul	120
155	Eastern Nara	Mirpurkhas	Pay of caretaker and repairs to Buddhist Stupa	190
156	Do.	Naokot	Naokot Fort	70
157	Do.	Umarkot	Fort	100
Total Rs.				21,900

List of Works proposed for 1919-20.

Special Repairs.

Serial No.	Name of District.	Locality.	Name of work.	Amount.
				Rs.
1	Kaira and Panoh Mahals	Champaner	Archaeological Buildings	10,000
2	Do.	Pavagadh	Do.	3,000
3	Karachi Canals	Tatta	Tombs on Makli Hill	5,000
4	Dharwad	Dambal	Temple of Dooda Basavanna	2,300
5	Ahmedabad	Dholka	Balol Khan Qazi's Masjid	2,000
6	Do.	Do.	Khan Masjid	2,000
7	Bijapur	Bijapur	Gol Gumbaz	7,000
8	Do.	Aihole	Temples	3,000
9	Do.	Pattadkal	Do.	3,000
10	Do.	Bijapur	Jod Gumbaz	2,000
11	Karachi Buildings	Hyderabad	Kalhara Tombs	5,000
12	Sholapur	Begampur	Tomb of Begami	2,000
13	Ahmedabad	Varva	Tombs	1,000
14	Thana	Bassein	Portuguese Monuments	2,000
15	Kolaba	Agarkot	Do.	1,000
16	Shikarpur Canals	Rohri	Satyanjothan	1,100
17	Belgaum	Belgaum	Temples in Fort	1,300
18	Western Nara	Khudabad	Jami Masjid	500
19	Do.	Do.	Tome of Yar Muhammad Kalhora	1,000
20	Poona	Karla	Caves	2,500
21	Do.	Bhaja	Do.	500
22	Kanara	Bhatkal	Narasimha Devasthan	1,000
Total				58,100

Special Repairs from Imperial Funds.

1	Kaira and Panoh Mahals	Champaner	Archaeological Buildings	Rs. 5,000
2	Do.	Sarnal	Galtsevar Temple	2,500
3	Presidency	Gharapuri	Elephanta Caves	6,000
4	Poona	Poona	Shanwar Wada	5,000
Total				18,500

APPENDIX R.

The rules regarding excavation in certain areas in Bijapur.

1. Excavation within a distance of half a mile from any ancient monument in the district of Bijapur (other than the gates and walls of the city and citadel of Bijapur), which has been declared to be a protected monument under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904, is subject to the restrictions and regulations provided in these rules.

2. (1) Except under the authority of a licence granted by the District Magistrate, no person shall,—

(a) within a distance of half a mile from any such monument, make any excavation by blasting;

(b) within a distance of six hundred feet from any such monument, make any excavation by any means whatever to a depth exceeding six feet.

(2) Any person committing a breach of this rule shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

3. The District Magistrate may in his discretion insert any of the following conditions in any licence granted under these rules:—

(a) within a distance of six hundred feet from any monument excavation to a depth exceeding six feet shall not be proceeded with if the District Magistrate considers that such excavation is likely to endanger the foundations of the monument;

(b) within a distance of one thousand feet from any monument no excavation shall be made by blasting;

(c) within a distance of half a mile, but at a greater distance than one thousand feet, from any monument the District Magistrate may require that excavation by blasting shall be carried out subject to such restrictions respecting the muffling of sound, the kind and charge of blasting materials and the depth and number of blast holes to be fired at a time, as he may think fit;

(d) the licensee shall give twenty-four hours' notice to the Executive Engineer in whose official charge the monument is situate, before blasting operations are commenced and, where such operations have been suspended for a period exceeding twelve hours, before they are resumed.

4. (1) Any person to whom a licence has been granted under these rules shall be bound to observe the conditions of such licence and shall, on breach of any of the conditions specified in rule 3, where such condition has been inserted in his licence, be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

(2) The District Magistrate may cancel any licence for breach of any of the conditions thereof.

5. In granting licences and imposing restrictions under these rules the District Magistrate shall, so far as is practicable, act in consultation with the Executive Engineer in whose official charge the monument, with respect to which the licence is to be granted or the restrictions are to be imposed, is situate.

PART II.

A. EPIGRAPHY.

1.—Hindu Inscriptions.

1. In 1884 Mr. Carleyle saw a long but decayed Sanskrit stone inscription in the Ukha *mandir* at Bayana. He describes this record as consisting of 22 lines and measuring 1' 8" by 1'.¹ In the same year the late Dr. J. F. Fleet saw

¹ Inscription in the Ukha Mandir at Bayana.

a long inscription embedded in the pavement of the same temple. In 1907 Sir John Marshall saw this inscription in the same place and in 1914 Mr. J. A. Page, then Assistant Superintendent in this Circle, suggested a way of removing the inscribed slab without injuring the arches or the pillar above it. In March 1918 I found the inscription slab in the same position in which Sir John Marshall had found it and requested Mr. C. C. Watson, C.I.E., I.C.S., Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, to move the Bharatpur Darbar for the removal of the slab from its present position. Through his good offices the slab was removed and placed in the courtyard in July 1918. This slab contains twenty-two lines of writing, but does not bear the date mentioned by Carleyle (1084 or 1089 V. S.). It is quite possible that Mr. Carleyle saw this very inscription but misstated the dimension. The inscription is one of very great importance for the History of Northern India as it supplies the name of a new emperor of the (?) Gurjjara-Pratihara dynasty and furnishes a good deal of new information about the local rulers of Mathura in the mediæval period. The record is dated. It was incised in the month of Magha in V. S. 1012 = 956 A. D. and records the erection of a temple of Vishnu by a queen named Chitrlekha during the reign of an emperor named Mahipala. Only two princes of the same name are known to have ruled in Northern India in the second half of the tenth century A. D. One of these is the Emperor Mahipala I of the Pala dynasty of Bengal, who is known from the posthumous but dated Sarnath image inscription of V. S. 1083 = 1026-7 A. D., but Bayana could not have been included in his dominions. The other is the Paramara Mahipala of Abu, who is the grandfather of the Purnapala mentioned in the Vasantgadhi inscription of V. S. 1099 = 1042 A. D. Purnapala was alive in the year 1099 V. S. = 1042. So it is quite probable that his grandfather Mahipala was alive in the year 1012 V. S. = 955-6 A. D. But there are two difficulties in the way of this identification. In the Bayana inscription Mahipala is styled *Maharajadhiraja* but the Paramaras of Abu were local rulers who did not aspire to hold imperial titles. The second objection is the Partabgarh inscription of the time of Mahendrapala II, recently published by Rai Bahadur Gaurishankar Hirachand Ojha of Ajmer. According to this record a grandson of Mahendrapala I named Mahendrapala II, was reigning at Kanyakubja in V. S. 1003 = 948 A. D. and had granted a village for the worship of a village deity in ancient Mewar. There cannot be any doubt about the identity of the locality in which the temple of the village deity was situated as the earlier grant by Bhartipatta II of the Guhila dynasty of Mewar proves that this tract of land, which belonged to the Guhilas of Medapata in 999 V. S. = 942 A. D., was in the possession of the Pratihara-Gurjjaras of Kanyakubja a hundred years later. Consequently it must be admitted that thirteen years before the date of the Bayana inscription the south-western limit of the Pratihara-Gurjjara empire of Kanauj extended as far as Southern Mewar; therefore it is improbable that Bayana was included in the dominions of the Paramaras of Abu in 955 A. D. The Rajor inscription of the year 1016 V. S. = 960 A. D. proves that five years after the date of the Bayana inscription, local rulers of Alwar in the tenth century acknowledged the Pratihara-Gurjjara emperors of Kanyakubja as their suzerains. This is an additional proof in support of the statement that in V. S. 1012 = 955 A. D. Bayana was included in the Pratihara-Gurjjara empire of Kanauj as Rajor lies to the west of Bayana and it is almost impossible to prove that Bayana formed part of a different sovereign's dominions while Rajor acknowledged the suzerainty of the king of Kanauj which lies to the north-east. One is therefore forced to admit that in V. S. 1012 = 955 A. D. Bayana also was included in the Gurjjara-Pratihara empire of Kanauj. Therefore the Maharajadhiraja Mahipala mentioned in the Bayana inscription must have belonged to that dynasty.

¹ Cunningham, A. S. R., Vol. VI, page 59.



2. The newly discovered Partabgarh inscription proves that Mahendrapala II was reigning at Kanauj in V. S. 1003 = 946 A. D. We know from the Siyadoni inscriptions that a prince named Devapala was on the throne of Kanauj in V. S. 1005 = 948 A. D. The Mahipala mentioned in the Bayana inscription must have succeeded Devapala and reigned for a short time only, as we know from the Rajor inscription of 1016 V. S. = 960 A. D. that a new king named Vijayapala had gained the throne, four or five years later.

3. The inscription throws a good deal of light on the local history of the country around Bayana. The beginning of the second line is devoted to the praise of the Lunar family where Puru-

ravas and Nahusha were born and where the Lord (i.e., Vishnu) himself took his birth. In that family were born the Saurasena kings and in that dynasty was born a king named Phakka. In 1881 the late Dr. Bhagwanlal Indraji had published an inscription found on an old stone pillar used in the construction of the Chaunsat Khamba Masjid at Kaman in the Bharatpur State. This inscription was published by him with an eye copy.¹ Subsequently in 1882-83 Sir Alexander Cunningham examined this record and published a facsimile which is too small and therefore not of much use.² Fresh impressions of this inscription were taken in November 1918, the results of which will be found below (*vide* page 45, paragraph 8). The Kaman inscription records the erection of a temple of Vishnu during the reign of Vatsadaman, the seventh in descent from a king of the Saurasena dynasty named Phakka. The Bayana inscription mentions that Vappuka was born in the family of Phakka. His son was Rajayika who married a lady named Sajjani of the Mayurika family. This family appears to be the progeny of Mayura. A chief

Mayurika Family.

named Mayura, who had defeated another prince named Nandavala, had been defeated by the Pratihara prince Bauka, the son of Kakka,³ whose brother Kakkuka, born of a different mother, was alive in V. S. 918 = 861-2 A. D.⁴ These two records provide us with a certain date for Mayura who must have been living in the middle of the 9th century A. D. The name of Rajayika's son is not preserved but it is stated that he married a lady named Yasaskari of the Pramara clan. Their son (?) was Mangalaraja. His brother's son was Indrajit. His son was Lakshmanaraja who was the contemporary of a king named Chamundaraja, the lord of the land behind the Bhima. The only Chamundaraja, hitherto known, who can be a contemporary of Lakshmanaraja is the prince of that name mentioned in the unpublished Nimtor inscription of V. S. 1028 = 970 A. D.⁵ as Lakshmanaraja's date is too early for the Gujarat Chalukya Chamundaraja,⁶ who was a son of Mularaja I and who was alive in 974 A. D. or of the Paramara Chamundaraja of the unpublished Arthuna inscription of V. S. 1136 = 1080 A. D.⁷ The queen Chitrlekha, (?) wife of Lakshmanaraja, erected a temple of Vishnu with a golden crest jewel and set up an image of the god. Two villages, Gograpura and Nagapalli, were given to the god and arrangements were made for the gift of three dramas in the *mandapika* at Sripatha and three more at the *mandapika* at Vusavata.

4. The Bayana inscription proves that the Saurasena dynasty continued to rule over Mathura and the surrounding country as independent princes till the time of the rise of Bhoja I of the Gurjjara-Pratihara dynasty when they became the vassals of the kings of Kanyakubja in the first half of the tenth century A. D. The subsequent history of the dynasty is unknown. A king named Vijayadhiraja is mentioned in another inscription found at Bayana which has since been removed to the Museum at Ajmer. This inscription is dated V. S. 1100 = 1043 A. D.⁸ Unfortunately this inscription does not supply us with any data regarding the descent of Vijayadhiraja who was taken by the late Professor Kielhorn to be a Kachchhapaghata prince.⁹ It is quite possible that Vijayadhiraja was a descendant of Lakshmanaraja and belonged to the Saurasena dynasty. The newly discovered Bayana inscription and that of V. S. 1100, supply us

¹ Ind. Ant., Vol. X, pp. 34-35.

² Cunningham, A. S. R., Vol. XX, pp. 57-59, pl. XII.

³ J. R. A. S. 1894, page 3.

⁴ Ibid., 1895, page 514.

⁵ Cunningham, A. S. R., Vol. XXIII, page 125.

⁶ Vienna Oriental Journal, Vol. V, page 300.

⁷ Ind. Ant., Vol. XXII, page 80.

⁸ Ind. Ant., Vol. XIV, page 10.

⁹ Epi. Ind., Vol. V, App. p. 19, No. 65.

with the name Sripatha, which, as the late Dr. Fleet observed thirty-four years ago, appears to be the ancient name of Bayana.

5. Three miles to the east of the ruined city of Nachna Kuthara, near Ganj, in the State of Ajaygadh, in the Bundelkhand agency of Central India, described by Cunningham¹ and below (Part IV, pages 60-61, paragraphs 26-33) is a high hill, called Maluha in the locality. At the foot of this hill I came across a short inscription of the Vakataka king Prithivishena. At first I thought that I had merely come across the inscription found by Cunningham in 1883-84² and published by Fleet³ in his Gupta inscriptions. But on comparing the impressions taken by me with the facsimiles published by Cunningham and Fleet I found that I had discovered a new inscription. The wording of this new record is the same as that of the Nachne-ki-Talai inscription but the arrangement of the lines is quite different and there is no inscription on the edge of this slab. The slab was found at the bed of a dry water course close to which were the remains of a brick wall. It appears to me that there was a dam across this channel at some remote

Vyagharasena the feudatory of Prithivishena of the Vakataka dynasty.

age and the inscription records the erection of this dam. The slab must originally have been placed on this dam. The inscription records some work (? the erection of this dam) by Vyagharasena, who meditated on the feet of Prithivishena, the king of kings of the Vakatakas. This record will be published in the *Epigraphia Indica* by Dr. V. S. Sukthankar.

6. Three copper plates, presented by the Palitana Durbar to the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India through the Administrator, Mr. W. C. Tudor-Owen, I. C. S., consist of one complete land grant on two plates of copper and an incomplete one on the third. The complete grant contains twenty-four lines of writing equally divided between the two plates, only one side of each of which have been utilised for incising the record. It was issued from Valabhi in the year 207, the fifth day of the dark half of Vaisakha. It records the grant of one hundred and sixty padavarttas of land on the northern boundary of the village of Jyeshthanaka in the Pravesya of Akshasarakaka in the *aharani* of Hastavapra (modern Hathab) to a Brahmana named Madhava. The *aharani* of Hastavapra and the sub-district of Akshasarakaka are already known to us from the Ganeshgad plates of the same prince, but in that record the term for the sub-district is *prapa*. The scribe was Kikkaka and the messenger the Pratihara Mammaka, both of whom are known from the Ganeshgad and other grants.

Palitana plates of Dhruvasena I.

7. The third plate contains the first part of another grant of Dhruvasena consisting of one hundred padavarttas of land on the southwestern border of the village of Bhadrenika in Saurashtra to a Brahmana named Santisarmman of the Atreya *gotra*.

The incomplete grant of Dhruvasena I.

8. The inscription of the time of the Saurasena chief Vatsadaman in the Chaunsat Khamba Masjid at Kaman, in the Bharatpur State, was examined by me *in situ* in order to clear up the connection between it and the Bayana inscription of the queen Chitrlekha. Excellent estampages of the record were taken and on

The Kaman inscription of Vatsadaman.

examination it was found that some slight corrections are necessary in Dr. Bhagwanlal Indraji's reading published in the *Indian Antiquary*, Volume X. With these corrections the inscription will now be re-edited in the *Epigraphia Indica*.

9. At Balsana in the West Khandesh District a dated record was found by me on the stone lintel of a ruined temple. In his "Revised List of Antiquarian remains in the Bombay Presidency" Mr. H. Cousens mentions an inscription of Saka 1106 on a *matha* at Balsana (p. 15). But there is no inscription in the *matha* at Balsana and this record is to be found on another temple at a distance from the *matha*. The record is not mentioned in Mr. Cousens' account of Balsana ruins in his Progress Report for 1891-92. As the language of the inscription is incorrect Sanskrit, it is difficult to make out the sense in certain places. The record is a very short one as it consists of five long and two very short lines. In the family of Garga there was born the illustrious Padmanabha. His son was the learned poet the illustrious Somesvara, who held the king Krishnaraja in the palm of his hands, by his personal and famous good qualities and who repaired a royal *matha* on the banks of a river in the Saka

Balsana temple inscription.

¹ A. S. R., Vol. XXI, p. 97.

² Ibid., p. XXVIII.

* 51-12

³ *Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum*, Vol. III, p. 234 pl. XXX(ii).

year 1106=1184 A. D. The date is given thrice, twice in numerals and once in words. The Krishnaraja, whose minister was Somesvara, is very difficult to identify.

Krishnaraja.

The Krishnarajas of the Rashtrakuta dynasty are too early. The only other known Krishnaraja, whose date approaches that of the Balsana record, is the prince of that name of the Paramara dynasty of Chandravati. But in this case also Professor Luders has remarked that Krishnaraja's father Somasimha was reigning in V. S. 1287=1230 A. D.¹ The Krishnaraja of the Balsana inscription therefore appears to be a local ruler, who is not known from other records.

10. In the Masjid of Kamal Maula at Dhar, better known as Bhojsala or the school of Raja Bhoja, there are two peculiar inscriptions on two pillars. Mr. K. K. Lele, formerly Superintendent of Education in the Dhar State, has written a short note² on these records. These two records consist of the Indian alphabet and the affixes used in the conjugation of verbs in Sanskrit. They are arranged in squares formed by the conventional folds of the body of a snake. In 1918, Mr. Lele informed me of the existence of a similar inscription at Un

The Sarpavandha inscription at Un.

in the Indore State. I visited Un on my way to Dhar and Mandu and examined the inscription. The Un inscription or *Sarpavandha* is a much smaller affair compared with Dhar *Sarpavandha*. Here the alphabet and some of the conjugational terminations have been combined on the body of a single serpent. The squares formed by the conventional coils of its body contain the twenty-five principal consonants consisting of the five *vargas*. The sibilants and the aspirate occupy the right sloping limb while *ya*, *ra*, *la* and *va* occupy the left. The portions of the body between these two limbs bear the anusvara and three visargas: *Upadhmaniya*, *Fihvamuliya* and *Visarjaniya*. Some vowels such as *E* and *ai* are to be found on the head of the snake, the tail has been reserved for conjugational terminations, some of which specially portions of the present tense *parasmaipada* termination and the present tense *atmanepada* terminations are still clearly legible. To the left of the Sarpavandha are two short inscriptions, one of which is grammatical. The other is a short verse which is also to be found on one of the pillars of the Bhojsala at

Udayaditya of Malava.

Dhar and which mentions king Udayaditya, evidently the Malava king of that name. Udayaditya of Malava is known to have been living in 1080 A. D. Therefore the *Sarpavandha* itself must belong to the 11th century. Incidentally this peculiar inscription proves that the temple on the walls of which the record is incised was used in these days as a school for young boys learning Sanskrit. The Dhar and Un Sarpavandhas will be edited by Dr. Sukthankar for the *Epigraphia Indica*.

11. At Petlad near Cambay, in the dominions of His Highness the Gaekwad of Baroda, is the shrine of Pir Arjum Shah. Inside the tomb are three inscribed slabs, two Arabic and one bilingual. The bilingual inscription is partly in Persian and partly in Sanskrit. The Persian portion will be dealt subsequently in paragraph 17, page 47, below. The Sanskrit inscription is dated V. S. 1380=1323 A. D., the seventh day of the dark half of Pausha, a Thursday. It mentions the

Sanskrit inscription at Petlad.

Sultan Ghiyathuddin Tughlaq of Delhi as Suratrana Gayasadina of Yoginipura. Yoginipura is well known as the ancient name of Delhi from the Palam well inscription of V. S. 1337=1280-81 A. D.³ Then it mentions the Diwan appointed by him at Anahilapattana and the mamdala or district of Petilapadra or Petlad. The latter part of almost all lines of this record is missing, therefore it is very difficult to find out the connection between them. After the name of Petlad we have the name of Badaradina Abu-Baka(ra) Ahamada mirakoha, *i. e.* Badruddin Abu Bakar Ahmad Amir-i-koh. The last lines record the repairs to a well near the (? shrine of) Arjuna *dyori* by a person named Usamana Siraja who was an inhabitant of Stambhatirtha, *i. e.* Khambayat or Cambay, and records the gift of twenty *Kumbhas* of land.

12. Six fragments of a long Sanskrit inscription were found embedded in the walls of the fort of Umarkot. The carving on the edge shows the same ornament on all six slabs but some other portions of it are missing as the impressions when joined together do not coalesce. One of the slabs bear the date Samvat 1563=1506 A. D.

¹ *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. VIII, p. 205. ² Printed for private circulation. ³ *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica*, 1913-14, p. 41.

and mention a chief named Thakkura Shetasimha (Kshetra-simha) and the Tirthamkara Ajitanatha (Pl. XXVII). Another fragment contains the word *mahadurgga* which may refer to the fort of Amarkot.

II.—MUHAMMADAN INSCRIPTIONS.

13. The oldest Muhammadan inscription discovered during the year was found at Cambay in the wall of the house occupied by Dewan Madhava Rao. Three ancient tombs are arranged in a row, the central one being that of Ikhtiyar-ud-daulah, Treasurer of Cambay during the reign of the Emperor Qutb-ud-din Mubarak Shah Khalji of Delhi. The tombs on the sides are those of Haji Yusuf and Fakir-ud-daulah, erected in A. H. 814 and 818.

14. While searching for the inscription on the tomb of Ikhtiyar-ud-daulah through the length and breadth of the city of Cambay I came across a number of ancient inscriptions, none of whom are known to have been edited or even noticed. As the time at my disposal was very limited I could not take impressions of all these records. A preliminary survey of Muhammadan epigraphs in Cambay is needed as no attention seems to have been paid to them since the days of Dr. Burgess. There is no doubt about the fact that such a survey would throw a good deal of fresh light on the period of the early Muhammadan occupation of Gujrat.

15. At Tatta I was fortunate in discovering two dated inscriptions near the tomb of Jam Nizamuddin. One of these is on the gate of the enclosure and the other on the sarcophagus of the Prince Mubarak Khan, son of Jam Nizamuddin, who was martyred in A. H. 895 = 1489 A. D. The great necropolis at Tatta is full of Arabic and Persian inscriptions but none of them seems to have been deciphered or published properly. Consequently we do not find any of them mentioned in the standard work of the subject; Professor Horowitz's list of published Muhammadan inscriptions in Northern India.

16. One of the tombs at Thalner in the West Khandesh District bears a long inscription in Arabic. This record seems to have baffled all attempts at decipherment and in the Bombay Gazetteer, Volume XII, it is stated that, the eight-cornered tomb has some Arabic writing, but so worn as to be unreadable¹. Mr. Cousens attempted to decypher this inscription and his reading will be found in his Revised Lists of Antiquarian remains in the Bombay Presidency. About this Professor Horowitz remarks "Inscription on a tomb the text given is hopelessly misprinted". In fact the essential points of the record are not to be found in Mr. Cousen's work. These are the names of the sovereign: Muin-ul-haq-was-saltanat wad-dunya wad-din Mubarak Khan (12) and the date 12th Rajab 861 = 1456-57 A. D. According to Major Haig, Nasir Khan, the son of Malik Raja Ahmad of Khandesh, was succeeded by his son Adil Khan I in 1437. Adil Khan died in 1441 and was succeeded by his son Mubarak Khan, whose reign was devoid of any important incidents. This Mubarak Khan died on June 5th 1456-7.²

17. The upper half of the bilingual inscription referred in paragraph 11, page 46, above is in Persian. It records the erection of a building (*imarat*) over a well by the order of Ghiyath-ud-din Abul Muzaffar (Tughlaq Shah) near the tomb of Shaikh-ul-mashayekh. The builder was Haji Ismail Usman Shirazi who created a religious endowment of it. Twenty *kubhas* of land in the Qasba of Petlad were given for the (excavation of) a well probably from the (grant made by) a sanad given to an Amir of a mountain whose name was Badruddin Abu Bakr. The month of Zill-hijjah is mentioned at the beginning of the record but the portion of the stone bearing date and the year are missing. The well and the building over it was excavated and erected for the benefit of the people of the city and travellers. Reading in conjunction with the Sanskrit portion we find that Haji Usman Shirazi was an inhabitant of Cambay (Stambhatirtha).

18. At this place I found another inscription at the head of the sarcophagus wherein we get the full name of the saint Arjun Dori of Akhsi and his title Shaikh-ul

¹ p. 476.
² p. 57.

² p. Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica, 1909-10, p. 129.
³ Indian Antiquary, Vol. XLVII, 1918, p. 118.

mashayekh. He died in the month of Rajab 633=1236 A.D. This date gives rise to an interesting problem about the history of Gujrat. It is a very well known fact that the Chalukya and Vaghela kings of Gujrat, Bhimadeva II (1171-1242 A.D.) and Viradhavala (1233-38 A.D.) had never been subdued by the Muhammadan Sultans of Delhi and prior to the conquest of Gujrat in the time of Sultan Alaaddin Muhammad Khilji Musalmans had no hold over any part of Gujrat. How could then a Muhammadan saint, evidently a person of some repute, as his title "Shaikh-ul-mashayekh" indicates, have lived and been buried at Petlad or Petilapadra. His name Arjuna indicates that he was a Hindu at first who had proselytised. But a change of faith in a Hindu Kingdom in the thirteenth century would have spelt death for the recusant. It appears to me that Arjuna was a Hindu saint whose worship was carried on by some people of Gujrat even after their conversion to the Musalman faith and who subsequently became a Muhammadan saint. The inscription too most probably was incised during the Muhammadan occupation of Gujrat and not in A.H. 633=1236 A.D. which is the date of the death of the saint. It is to be noted that the Sanskrit inscription does not give the saint any Muhammadan titles but simply calls him "Arjuna dyori".

B.—NUMISMATICS.

19. The most important discovery of the year is the gold coin of Chhatrapati Maharaja Sivaji which was found with certain other Vijayanagara coins in the State of Phaltan. The coin is exactly similar in form to the pagodas issued by the kings of Vijayanagara and by the earlier kings of Mysore. The legend is exactly the same as that on Sivarai copper coins, viz., "*Chhatrapati*" on one side and "*Sri Raja Siva*" on the other.

20. During the examination of the contents of the coin cabinet of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society I came across two coins bearing the usual Persian couplet of the coins of Shah Alam II. One of them bore the legend *Pamta-pradhana* in Nagari and was therefore issued by the Peshwas. The other bears the legend Tukoji and must have been issued by Tukoji I Holkar.

21. Another coin belonging to the cabinet of the Society suggests a new reading for the coins of a certain mint of Akbar I. Lieutenant-Colonel W. Vost, M.D., I.M.S. (retired), had suggested the reading Balapur for these coins. The coin in the Society's cabinet shows that probably the reading is Kalanur bagh. Kalanur is the name of the place where Akbar I was crowned after the sudden death of his father Nasiruddin Humayun. The hoard of twenty-four silver coins of the Emperor Ghiyath-ud-din Balban of Delhi (see para. 29, p. 6) contained an issue of a new mint which I propose to read as Mudgirgad, a Muhammadan *apabhramsa* of *Mudgagirigadha*.—Mudgagiri is the well-known pre-Muhammadan name of Mungir. It is interesting to note that the corrupt form Mudgiri has been used in a Sanskrit work, the Ramacharita of Sandhyakaranandin, a historical work discovered by Mahamahopadhyaya Hara Prasada Sastri, C.I.E., in Nepal. This hoard also contained coins issued from two different Bengal Mints; Laknauti and Khita Laknauti. As coins were issued simultaneously from both mints in A.H. 666 and 668 it is quite possible that Khita Laknauti was a mint situated at some distance from Laknauti, within the province of the same name.

22. A hoard of ninety-six silver coins contained two unique gold coins of the Emperor Muhammad bin Tughlaq Shah. One of these was issued from Daulatabad and is of the same type as No. 315 of the catalogue of coins in the Indian Museum, Calcutta, Volume II, page 52. The other coin is of an altogether new type. It resembles copper coin No. 218 described by Edward Thomas in his Chronicles of the Pathan kings of Delhi, issued by Muhammad bin Tughlaq Shah in the name of Khalifa Al-Hakim II.

PART III

COMMENTARY ON CONSERVATION.

Elephanta.

1. The remains on the island of Gharapuri near Bombay, which is better known as Elephanta, were formerly in the charge of the Military Department who made over the caves to the Public Works Department in 1890. These caves, which are situated very close to the City of Bombay, are visited every year by a very large number of people. The Public Works Department maintains a whole time Custodian who is an European according to Government Resolution, No. 452-E—2026, Public Works Department, dated 15th November 1890, and an assistant Custodian for eight months. Large sums of money have been spent on its repairs but in spite of all this, both the interior and the exterior of the caves are very uninviting in appearance.

2. The repairs executed inside the caves have to a certain extent changed the appearance of the interior. I am informed that these repairs were carried out hastily, just before the visit of His Majesty the King-Emperor to Elephanta. Some of these repairs were quite unnecessary while other items have been so carelessly done that it will be necessary to spend a large sum of money in order to correct the mistakes. In Cave No. 1 in the left wing the broken portion of the plinth of the shrine of Siva in the centre has been restored in lime-plaster which had broken off and which now serves to dirty the floor of the cave and to whiten the age-stained stone work near it. In the first place, restoration should not generally be attempted on an ancient monument unless it is necessary for the safety of the structure. In the second place whenever any portion of an ancient monument is restored, the material used for restoration should be the same as that which was used for its construction. On no account should a monument built or carved out of stone should be restored with brick work or stucco. In this particular case the restoration was unnecessary. The portion of the plinth that was broken did not endanger the safety of the structure nor was the measure, so far as I am aware suggested in any conservation note. The plaster used for the restoration of the moulding of the plinth can be scraped off partly because portions of it which have entered holes and crevices of the rock cannot be removed without damaging the stone.

3. When these repairs were carried out at Elephanta depressions in the floor were filled with lime mortar. If it is necessary to fill up a hole in a stone structure, a piece of stone of the same colour, class and composition as that used for the structure originally should be fitted in a groove cut for it. In this case there was no necessity of filling up these holes.

4. The shafts of the pillars in the main hall of the Cave No. 1 present a bewildering variety of shape and colour to the casual visitor. The majority of these have been restored as the original ones had disappeared. In this particular case the restoration of these pillars was necessary, otherwise the weight of the rocks over the roof would have caused it to collapse. But the new pillars differ in shape from the old ones and in many cases they are not even straight. A very crude attempt was made to stain them so that the disparity between the colour of old stone work and the new pillars may not be very great. In this case the pillars were coated with coloured cement plaster instead of being stained but even the colouring of the new pillars is quite different from that of the old ones. Here also the work seems to have been carried out in great haste. No experiments seem to have been made in order to obtain uniform colouring which is absolutely necessary in order to tone down new work to harmonise with the old.

5. The Custodian of the caves at Elephanta probably considers that the cleaning of the interior of the caves do not form part of his duties. No attempt is made by him to have the interior of Cave No. 1 cleaned of cobwebs or dust. The floor always contains a heterogeneous collection of cigar and cigarette ends, bits of paper and card-board and any amount of dust. The Custodian and his assistant has to sell tickets to visitors and most probably it is considered that he and his assistants are not responsible for the cleaning of the caves. The Public Works Department

ought to issue instructions to all Custodians of ancient Monuments in the Presidency as to what their duties are. The caves at Elephanta were visited by Sir John Marshall, Director General of Archaeology in India, on the day of Shivaratri festival 28th February 1919. On that day he found the interior of the caves extremely dirty. The better course would be to place all Custodians directly under the control of this Department so that proper measures may be adopted for the inspection of their work at regular intervals.

DAMBAL.

6. The measures suggested by Mr. J. A. Page for repairing the *sikhara* of the temple of Dodda Basavanna at Dambal have been rejected by the Superintending Engineer, Southern Division, as entailing too much risk and endangering the lives of the workmen. As the actual work on conservation is done by the Public Works Department there is nothing to be said. Tell-tales were affixed to the cracks at the bottom but no further movement has been detected. The Superintending Engineer, Southern Division, has decided to dismantle half of the *sikhara* and to rebuild it after setting the loose core in cement.

GOKAK.

7. A sum of Rupees four hundred was sanctioned by reappropriation by my predecessor in 1915-16 for some preliminary repairs to the group of temples on the right and left banks of the Gokak falls in the Belgaum District. My predecessor had approved an estimate for clearing vegetation, filling gaps, supporting cracked stone slabs, etc., but for some unknown reason the sub-overseer in charge of the sub-division at that time, had spent a portion of the amount in filling up holes in the stone-masonry, caused by flaking, with lime plaster and in restoring broken portions of stone carving on the outer surface of the *garbha-griha* in plaster. The work was very badly done and in many places does not resemble the old work at all. In the first place, it was absolutely unnecessary to restore the carvings in these places and in the second place a piece of carving on stone should never have been restored in cement. It was found that the removal of this bad restoration in cement would result in damage to the ancient stone carving on the adjacent surface.

BASSEIN.

8. The conservation of the Portuguese remains inside the Fort at Bassein was commenced by Mr. Cousens in 1905. According to the information supplied by the Executive Engineer, Thana, the measures suggested by Mr. Cousens in 1907 have not been carried out fully as yet. The measures suggested by Mr. J. A. Page in 1914 have not been attempted as yet with the result that the decay of monuments have been more rapid. As has been stated above, the ancient monuments in Bassein Fort were buried in deep jungle at the time of my visit on 16th August 1918. When I visited Bassein for a second time in March 1919, the jungle had been partly cleared but large trees had grown on the walls of the Fort and on the monuments themselves and are serving to hasten their disintegration. These should have been removed long ago and all fresh growth weeded out carefully every year. A large sum of money will be required during the ensuing year to clear the remains of the jungle but unless care is taken to prevent further growth of rank vegetation the rapid decay of these ruined buildings cannot be prevented.

9. The area round many of these ancient buildings is now leased out to cultivators and in many cases land up to the margin of the buildings is being cultivated. In the first place it is necessary to reserve certain portions of the land around each monument and to keep it clean and tidy and in the second place foot-paths would be required from the Municipal roads to each of the monuments.

MANDAPESVARA.

10. The caves at Montpezir or Mandapesvara, near Borivli, were converted into a chapel by the Portuguese during their occupation of Bassein. They are now protected monuments according to section 3 of Act VII of 1904. The ancient Church on the top of the hillock has been renovated and an orphanage built near the watch-tower on another mound near by. The caves were being used as a stable and a store-room at the time of my visit by the Padre. As it is impossible to provide Caretakers for each and every group of monuments in the Presidency it is absolutely necessary that every monument in the charge of the

Public Works Department should be inspected at least once a year by the Archæological sub-overseer in whose beat the monument is situated or by some other subordinate of the Public Works Department.

KARLA.

11. The caves at Karla near Lonavla attract large numbers of visitors from all classes and communities throughout the year. The road which leads to the bottom of the hill from the Bombay-Poona road is very seldom repaired on account of the paucity of funds. This road was constructed sometime ago as a measure of famine-relief and was for sometime repaired from savings. But its present state is so bad that it will be necessary to reconstruct it.

12. The foot-path leading from the bottom of the hill to the top of the caves is also very steep and troublesome. Its length can be reduced by a bridge over the *Nalla*, which at present runs over it drenching every one who attempts to visit the cave during the monsoon. As the monsoon time is the season proper for Poona, large number of visitors, specially ladies, find a trip to Karla very uninviting. The villagers keep a few chairs but very often the rush of visitors is so great, inspite of inclement weather, that ladies have to wait so for a long time before they can get a chair in turn. This inconvenience may be removed by bridging the *nalla* and making the foot-path to the caves less steep.

13. Many complaints have been received during the last two years about the want of a shelter at the foot of the hills. The nearest village is too far away and there is no other shelter at the bottom of the hill in which visitors can find shelter during bad weather. A *chhattri* is badly needed at this place. Another *chhattri* is needed at the top of hill near the caves so that visitors may be dissuaded from taking their meals inside the caves. There is a Dharamsala for Hindus near the caves, but a shed or *chhattri* for the use of other communities, similar to those at Elephanta, ought to be provided near the caretaker's quarters.

BHAJA.

14. The caves at Bhaja are much nearer than those at Karla from the Railway station at Malavli but the road is so difficult that visitors find it very difficult to visit this group of caves. The improvement suggested for the roads to Karla are also required at Bhaja.

JUNNAR.

15. The caves at Junnar are at present almost inaccessible to the ordinary tourist as it lies at a distance of more than fifty miles from the nearest Railway Station. Some conservation work was done in the caves on the hills surrounding Junnar. At that time, for some inexplicable reason, the majority of inscriptions were covered liberally with cement-wash on account of which great difficulty was experienced in copying them.

16. Foot-paths have been provided in the case of two groups of caves at Junnar, *viz.*, the Manmodi Group and the Tulja Lena Group. In the Ganesa Lena Group a stone stairway was built by Maharani Ahalya Bai of Indore. But it is almost impossible to visit the caves in the Shivneri group as there are no foot-paths and the caves lie in the impenetrable jungle of the foot hills.

ANKAI.

17. The caves on the hill near Ankai are of very late date but they also attract numbers of visitors from the Military Station at Manmad. Some time ago a stairway was built for some distance but it was left incomplete. As soon as funds permit this stairway ought to be completed. The ancient fort on the top of the hill lies uncared for. There are two plain caves inside the outer wall of the fort. These should be cleared and the interior of the fort tidied up.

BIJAPUR.

18. The Gol Gumbaz at Bijapur has been repaired several times during the last fifty years and very large sums of money have been spent in rest ring portions of it, specially the heavy *chhajja* on its southern facade, but no attention was paid to the missing *Kanguras* on its eastern and northern face which were replaced by a plain brick wall (Pl. II). The effect of this is very jarring. The monument has been repeatedly inspected by officers of this circle but the missing *Kanguras* seem to have escaped the notice of all of them.

19. Originally there were three tanks on the eastern, western and southern sides of the main tomb. The tank on the western side is a spacious one with a stone fountain in its centre. The tank on the east is smaller and the fountain in it is broken but when I visited this place in 1917 I could not find any trace of the tank in front, *i.e.*, on the south. Traces of the tank on this side were however discovered by Mr. D. G. Dabholkar, Archaeological Sub-overseer, in March 1918. This tank was filled up in order to provide a straight road, from the Naqqarakhana to the tomb proper. At my request the tank was excavated. It is smaller in size than the others, but deeper. Some steps lead down to it on the south. Its bottom was stonepaved and fragments of a stone fountain were found during excavation.

20. Originally the ground inside the outer arches of the Ibrahim Rauza was a garden. Traces of foot-paths were found covered up with silt. Some of these foot-paths are stonepaved and bear mortice-holes on stone brackets for the reception of posts to support a canopy overhead. The entire area is covered with silt deposited by the water of the *nalla* which runs in front of the tomb when this silt is excavated it is expected that further traces of this ancient garden may come to light.

PROFANE USE OF ANCIENT MONUMENTS.

21. A couple of decades ago, when the conservation of ancient monuments in India was on a very insecure basis, a number of ancient

Sandal Masjid.

monuments were made over by Government to some Corporations in Bijapur. Among these may be mentioned the Sandal Masjid and the Taj Bavdi. The Sandal Masjid is situated in the heart of the City and was made over to the local Anjuman-i-Islam by Government Order No. C. W.-653, Public Works Department, of 1903, dated 11th March 1903, for use as a hostel and for letting out the outer arches at a small rent. The Anjuman-i-Islam of Bijapur has now ceased to exist according to the statement of the Collector. A small Madrassa is held in the Masjid. The hostel for students does not exist and the exterior of the building has been terribly defaced by number of mud and stone in fillings and screen walls. (Pl. II). This Masjid was built by the great Architect of Bijapur, Malik Sandal. The Taj Bavdi at Bijapur was built by Taj Sultana, a favourite Queen of Ibrahim Adil Shah II, who lies buried in the Ibrahim Roza. It is the biggest stepped tank in Bijapur and the pavilions on four sides of it are beautiful buildings. The Municipality of Bijapur have been using the pavilion in front since 1854 and they have also placed a school in the arches adjoining their office. By Government Resolution No. 2924, General Department, dated 8th May 1907, the Government were pleased to sanction the continuance of the use of this building by the Municipality and that body was requested to desist from white or colour washing the exterior of the building. Little attention seems to have been paid by the Municipal Councillors to this request as in 1913 Mr. J. A. Page, then Assistant Superintendent of this Circle, found the entrance way to the tank "made deplorably hideous by the application of a lurid white and blue wash, which colour scheme is also carried into the interior of the offices" (Conservation Note dated 23rd April 1914). The rest of the arches are filled with dirty mud and brick masonry and one corner has been surrounded by a compound wall thus cutting off the general view of the front. One of the pavilions is used by a Hindu Sanyasi and I myself was denied entrance to the interior of this pavilion. The Sandal Masjid and the Taj Bavdi should be cleared of their present occupants and maintained as ancient Monuments as the original conditions on which they were given have been violated. Last of all, the arches in front of the Naqqarakhana of the Gol Gumbaz was used in March 1919 for the storage of famine fodder!!! These arches, though they once formed part of the Gol Gumbaz, are not classed as ancient monuments. They are in charge of the Revenue Department and are called "Rentable buildings in Bijapur". As the Government has been approached to transfer the "Rentable buildings at Bijapur" to this Department the Collector was requested to remove the fodder from these arches. In reply I was informed by the Collector that the stacking of hay in these arches was ordered by him in exercise of the authority vested in him by Government Order No. A-10490, Public Works Department, dated 30th October 1917. A former Executive Engineer of Bijapur had authorised a local school to occupy the Masjid attached to the Gol Gumbaz and by the order quoted above the Government were pleased to direct the Executive Engineer, Bijapur, "to apply to the Collector

before he permits any of the protected monuments at Bijapur to be used for any purpose."

22. With the gradual return of prosperity the Muhammadan population of Bijapur are trying to re-establish worship in the various ancient Masjids inside the city. There cannot be any serious objection to the Masjids being used for the purpose for which they were erected. But in many cases the people who were allowed to use the Masjids for prayer seem to have forgotten that the Masjid is an ancient monument belonging to the Government who have very kindly permitted them to pray in it. Two instances can be cited. One of these is the Bokhari Masjid which I am told was used as the City Post Office some years back. When the Post Office was removed the Masjid was thoroughly conserved and the Muhammadan community started praying in it, presumably with the permission of the Collector. When I visited the Monument for the first time in 1917, I found that a man has converted one of the outer arches into a residence and has started a nice little orchard and kitchen garden right in front of the Masjid. The other instance is the Chhota Asar Mahal. Two of the outer arches have been converted into private residences. The front of the Masjid is regularly white-washed by the Muhammadan shop-keepers of the neighbourhood. There are some fine stucco ornaments in front of the Masjid which are gradually disappearing under thick coats of crude limewhite. When the Executive Engineer, Bijapur, started removing the crusts of whitewash according to my Conservation Notes, all of which are scrutinised and approved by the Director General of Archaeology in India before they are printed off, the Collector of Bijapur issued an order forbidding him to do so! Other cases have come to my notice in which Masjids, which are Government property, are being used by local Muhammadans for prayer and in which cheap glassware lamps, oleographs in gilt frames, etc., have been placed by the local people. Wherever lamps are required, the Executive Engineer should be requested to provide antique brassware lanterns selected by the Director General of Archaeology in India and under no circumstances should modern glassware and oleographs be allowed to be displayed inside ancient monuments.

NACHNA.

23. The early and later Gupta temples discovered by Cunningham at Nachna in the Ajaygadh State of Bundelkhand which are described below in detail, are very fine specimens of Indian Architecture. The early Gupta temple has through some unknown cause, escaped destruction. It is almost entire and will serve to add to our scanty knowledge of temple architecture of this period. Very few temples of this period, which are practically unhurt have been discovered. The temple at Nachna lies far away from thickly populated areas and therefore has escaped the iconoclastic zeal of Muhammadan Conquerors.

24. The repairs, necessary in this case, are very few. The roof of the upper chamber can be repaired by replacing the old roofing slabs in position. The roof of the verandah requires renewing in certain places. The surfaces of the outer walls have swelled out in certain places but they are not in imminent danger of collapsing. It would be much better if they can be taken down and rebuilt under expert supervision. The suggestions of this department about the conservation of this monument will be forwarded in due course to the authorities of the Ajaygadh State in the form of a Conservation Note.

25. The condition of the later Gupta temple is more serious. The plinth requires underpinning all round. A portion of the western face of the *sikhara* has swelled out considerably, which should be taken down and rebuilt by setting each stone back in its original position. The work itself will not prove to be very costly but unless the dismantling and rebuilding is done under expert supervision, the original position of stones may be changed, which would mean a great disfigurement to this important monument.

26. A portion of the front facade of this temple collapsed with the *mandapa*. As the core is loose it is necessary to reface this portion after setting the core in cement mortar. The deep and graceful carving of other faces of the *sikhara* need not be reproduced. It would be quite sufficient if the general outline only is shown on the restored portion.

UN.

27. The newly discovered temples at Un in the territory of His Highness the Maharaja Holkar, described below (*vide* pages 61-64, paragraphs 34-45) are on the whole very well preserved. They were damaged comparatively recently when a Muhammadan contractor, employed by the Durbar, pulled down portions of them and converted them into road ballast.

28. The monuments that require immediate attention are the Chaubara Dera No. I, Mahakalesvara No. II and Gwalesvara. In the case of Chaubara Dera No. I, half of the *sikhara* has been dismantled but the other half remains intact. In order to support this portion the remainder ought to be rebuilt. Some carved stones of the surface are still lying on the ground at the back of the temple and may be utilised for rebuilding. Their proper position on the *sikhara* may be found by comparing the position of similar carvings on the front facade of the *sikhara*. Elaborate carving is not needed in the portion of the *sikhara* to be rebuilt. The general outline may be reproduced but details should be omitted.

29. Mahakalesvara No. II, is very badly damaged. The *sikhara* has bulged out dangerously. The carved facing will have to be numbered, photographed and dismantled. After resetting the core in proper bond with the interior and exterior facing, the stones should be refixed in their original positions, this should be done under expert supervision. The plinth of the temple needs underpinning all round.

30. In the case of the temple of Gwalesvara the back of the *garbhagriha* has been partly dismantled. The plinth has disappeared almost entirely at the back and the back wall of the *garbhagriha* and the portion of the dome over it are hanging in the air. The dismantled plinth and back wall should be rebuilt in stone and faced with plain dressed slabs of larger sizes.

31. The work in the remaining temples at Un is comparatively less important as it consists of renewing or supporting fractured lintels, resetting spalled facing and filling cracks, etc., which may be undertaken when the three temples mentioned above have been rendered safe.

ARHAI-DIN-KI-JHOPRA.

32. The Arhai-din-ki-jhopra at Ajmer has been conserved decades ago and the work that remains to be done is comparatively of minor importance. When this monument was repaired the arches near the main gate were rebuilt and some Faqirs allowed to live in them. These Faqirs have gradually built latrines in one corner of the great quadrangle and have modernised these arches by continued whitewashing. The latrines are an eye-sore and should be immediately dismantled. If the Rajputana administration does not want to disturb the Faqirs then proper accommodation should be provided for them outside the quadrangle where they can cook and wash. They may occupy the arches for sitting and sleeping but cooking, etc., should not be allowed inside the old enclosure of the Masjid.

PART IV

EXPLORATION.

A.—Bombay Presidency.

I. BALSANA.

1. Balsana or Balsane was visited by Mr. H. Cousens in February 1892 and in his Annual Report for the months May 1891 to April 1892 he mentions having found nine temples in all at Balsana.¹ The most interesting temple of this entire group is the one described by Mr. Cousens as "A small one in the fields, across the river, some distance to the south of the river." Apparently Mr. Cousens did not visit the ruins of this shrine because it looked very small and insignificant as the lower part is buried in the debris and therefore he missed the inscription on the

The Royal Temple.

outer face of the lintel (*vide* paragraph 9, pages 45-46). This temple is called the royal temple (*raja-matha*) in the inscription and seems to have been the principal shrine of the entire group. It has suffered very badly at the hands of the conquering Muhammadans and signs of violence are evident on the surface of the carvings. The *sikhara* has collapsed entirely and the sanctum is therefore roofless. The sides of this shrine are buried in debris and earth. The *mandapa* is also almost entirely devoid of roofing. In front of it there was a porch, open in front, with two small rooms, one on each side. The roof was supported in front by pillars, some fragments of which are lying about. The inscription referred to above is incised on the lintel of the door leading into the interior from this open porch or verandah. About a furlong to the south-west of this temple is the temple called "*Math*" by Mr. Cousens. This temple consists of

Matha.

a *garbhagriha* and a *mandapa* in front, with a open porch on three sides. The *sikhara* and portions of the *garbhagriha* have collapsed entirely. The walls were profusely carved but the sculptures have suffered so much from the action of the weather that the majority of images carved in relief can hardly be recognised. Among them may be recognised Ganesa, Siva and Parvati, Brahma and Vishnu. Inside the porch, four elaborately carved pillars support the dome. In each porch there are two pillars supporting the flat roof with a *chajja* running all along. Originally there were six steps in front of each porch and stone benches on the sides. The roof of the dome is now protected by a coat of earth. Under a *nim* tree, to the south of this temple, a number of defaced images have been placed by the villagers. Originally they seem to have been the presiding deities in this group of temples. Among them may be recognised the Boar incarnation of Vishnu, the four-armed standing figure of the same deity, Parvati as Mahadevi with two hands and an image of Hara-parvati.

2. To the left of the *nim* tree is a small plain shrine. The *sikhara* and the *garbhagriha* have collapsed entirely but the *mandapa* is intact. The roof of the *mandapa* is a flat one and is supported by four stone pillars in the centre. The surface of the outer wall is plain. Originally, there appears to have been an open porch in front of the *mandapa*, the stone floor only of which is to be seen now.

3. To the east of this temple is the great temple of Vishnu (?) now converted into a shrine for Durga. The lower part of the *garbhagriha*, *mandapa* and porch are intact but the *sikhara*

Temple of Durga.

and the outer facing of the dome of the *mandapa* has disappeared. Inside the temple are some images of the 12th century A.D., the best among which is that of Kalkin. The temple is built in the Chalukyan style, popularly called Hemadpanti. It consists of a *mandapa* in the centre with three *garbhagrihas* or *sancta*, on three sides of it. On the fourth side is an open porch supported by pillars. The Brahman who worships the goddess has closed the opening between the pillars of the porch and stopped the ingress of light into the interior. The carvings on the exterior of the wall are entirely conventional ornaments but the number of Vaishnava images in the interior leads one to believe that originally this was a temple of Vishnu.

4. Across the road leading to the village of Balsana are three ruined temples almost on the banks of the Burai. One of this is a temple of Siva which has been described by Mr. Cousens in his report for 1891-92 quoted above. This is the only temple at Balsana which still retains a portion of its *sikhara*. The collapse of its top has revealed a small chamber on the top of the *garbhagriha* and it appears that the *sikhara* of this temple was built on the same principle as that of the great temples at Konch near Tikari and Bodh Gaya in the Gaya District of Bihar and Orissa.

Temple of Siva.

5. To the north of this temple is another ruined temple of Durga. The *sikhara* of the *garbhagriha* and the dome over the *mandapa* have both collapsed and the open porch in front of the *mandapa* has disappeared entirely. The dome of the *mandapa* was supported by four large pillars and four lintels of about the same size. These still stand in their original position. Inside the *garbhagriha* the mutilated image of goddess is standing in the same position in which the iconoclast left it six centuries ago.

Temple of Durga.

6. In front of this temple is another shrine full of jungle and debris the interior of which could not be explored. The delicate carving on the stones of the dome of the *mandapa* indicates that when intact this temple must have been one of the best monuments of Khandesh.

II.—THALNER.

7. Thalner in the Shirpur Taluka of the West Khandesh District is now an insignificant little hamlet but once it was the capital of the country as Malik Raja Ahmad Faruqi the founder of the independent Muhammadan kingdom of Khandesh chose it as his capital in 1382 A. D., because it was "an obscure corner whence he might safely harrass his enemies, the Bahamanids, secure of assistance in the last resort from the Imperial power of Delhi." According to the "Tarikh-i-Fereshta" Raja Ahmad was buried at Thalner. His tomb is in ruins and stands close to that of his preceptor. The dome has fallen in and the facing of the walls have disappeared. Close to this tomb lies that of his preceptor, a plain rectangular cell containing a beautiful little sarcophagus of white and black marble covered with a very thick crust of sandal paste and liberally splashed with oil. To the west of this stands a Masjid, now entirely in ruins, which was built from materials obtained by destroying Hindu temples.

Tomb of Raja Ahmad.

8. To the south of this group on a large masonry platform stands a group of six tombs. The larger platform has another platform in its centre on which stands three stone domed tombs and on the larger platform in front of these stands a beautiful but ruined octagonal chamber. Behind the group of three tombs on the larger platform stand two small brick built tombs. The tomb in the centre of the smaller platform is the largest and it bears a long inscription in three horizontal and two vertical lines stating that it is the tomb of Sultan Muin-uddin Mubarak Khan who died in 861 A.H. (see paragraph 15, page 47) above. The tomb is oblong in shape and had two slender minarets in front one on each side of the door, stumps of which are still extant. The interior of the dome of this tomb is beautifully carved with little ornamental corbels. There is no sarcophagus or tombstone in the interior.

Tomb of Mubarak Khan.

9. On each side of this tomb is a plain oblong tomb with a door in front and two windows in each wall. As they are not inscribed it is impossible to find who were buried in them. According to the Tarikh-i-Fereshta four kings of the Faruqi dynasty were buried at Thaliz (*i. e.* Thalner) *viz.*, Malik Raja Ahmad, his son Nasir Khan his grandson Adil Khan I and his great-grandson Mubarak Khan. Out of these, Raja Ahmad's tomb lies close to that of his spiritual guide. If Fereshta is to be relied on, then the tomb of Nasir Khan lies by the side of his father. Adil Khan I was also buried at Thalner but the location of his tomb is unknown.

10. On the larger platform and to the south of the smaller platform on which the tomb of Mubarak Khan stands is a small eight cornered tomb in ruins. The dome and portions of the octagonal walling supporting it has collapsed. Originally there was one door and seven windows under the arches in each facet of the octagon. The exterior surface of the wall is richly carved with neat rosettes and geometrical

patterns. The interior surface is also carved but the design is much plainer. Mr. Cousens states that this tomb is inscribed but there are no traces of letters on the portion still standing.

III.—SASUI-JO-TAKAR.

11. In Sindh the romantic love story of Sasui and her suitor Panhu is taught to every boy and girl. The ruined city which is now associated with the name of the lady was the abode of her foster father, a washerman. At one time when the main stream of the Indus ran through the Kalri Wah and the Gharo Creek, Sasui-jo-takar is said to have been a port. The ruins of it are to be found on the top of a hill and in the ground below. Numbers of ancient coins are discovered here. These coins are of the Ancient Indian cast copper type. The place is bleak and desolate at present. The old bed of the creek or river is full of salt-water, and the nearest inhabitants are at Gharo where fresh water is to be found. Close to the hillock there is a small temple where Vanis come from a distance for worship. On a ledge of rock projecting into the old bed of the creek or river are two curious monuments which even now attract devotees from the Vani Community of Sindh. Both of these monuments stand on stone platforms built on the rock and are surrounded by a low stone wall. Inside each of these enclosures are one or two square stone-built platforms on which are placed hemispherical blocks of stone. At first one takes them to be *Sivalingas* but on closer examination they resemble Buddhist votive *stupas* of the mediaeval period (800-1200 A.D.). One of these consists of two pieces, the drum and the hemisphere. In another piece the hemisphere is surrounded by a low raised rim. Both of these were placed on small square pedestals of stone built inside the enclosures. In the enclosure farthest from the bank I found a square hole in the stone-paved ground enclosed by the low wall which was covered by a closefitting slab of stone.

12. Last year a similar monument was discovered by Dr. Sukthankar at Landhi near Karachi (*vide* paragraph 9, page 3 of the previous year's report). Dr. Sukthankar discovered a structure consisting of a square pedestal on which stands a solid domical object on a short octagonal base with a pinnacle of carved stone. This structure resembles a mediaeval Buddhist votive *Chaitya* in all details. It is too short to be a Muhammadan grave and differs in form from all known Muhammadan graves or sarcophagi. Close to it was found a round hemispherical hollow object of stone. Dr. Sukthankar took this to be a stone cup. A comparison of similar stone hemispheres discovered by me at Sasui proves that the hemisphere found by Dr. Sukthankar is also similar to the drum of a votive *stupa*.

13. *Stupas* of various sizes have been discovered at different places in Sindh. Among the larger ones may be mentioned the *stupas* at Mirpurkhas, at Depar Ghangro, at Gaja near Tando Muhammad Khan and at Mir Rukan near Sakrand. Smaller votive *stupas* have also been discovered during Professor Bhandarkar's excavation near the Mirpurkhas *stupa*. But the importance of the discovery of these small *stupas* lies in their worship by the modern inhabitants of Sindh. I have no information at present as to whether the Landhi *stupa* is worshipped even now or not. But the *stupas* at Sasui-jo-takar, though they are very small in shape compared to the great *stupas* of Mirpurkhas or Mir Rukan, are still held in veneration by certain classes of Hindus in Sindh. They still repair to these ancient Buddhist shrines on appointed days, young children are brought to the *stupas* and the hair on their heads shaved off. There seems to be no doubt about the fact that the structures at Sasui and Landhi were at one time Buddhist *stupas*.

IV.—THE OTAK OF JAM BIJAR.

14. Otak in Sindhi means a sitting place and is therefore the equivalent of Hindi *vaiṭhak*. The Otak of Jam Bijar is situated close to small hamlet of Dēh Palejani near Ran Pethani station on the North-Western Railway. In a letter to the Collector of Karachi, dated 18th May 1914, Mr. G. E. L. Carter, I. C. S., then Assistant Collector of Tatta states that Jam Bijar fort is not a fort but a pacca Otak on which Jam Bijar was wont to hold open kachery. When I went to visit this place from Sasui jo takar I had no hopes of finding anything interesting in the place. The Otak of Jam Bijar is a high platform, an irregular pentagon in shape, surrounded by a stone-faced retaining wall with towers at irregular intervals. This platform consists entirely of earth and debris. In one corner of this large

platform there is a small masonry platform, which is pointed out by villagers as the seat of Jam Bijar. The sides of this platform were once plastered and occasional patches of plaster are to be found on the retaining wall.

15. The most interesting part of the Otak is its gateway. Nothing remains of this but the stone sill. This attracts attention immediately as it consists of a large single block of yellow Jungshahi stone, quite different from the material of which the walls are built. On the top of this sill is engraved the conventional form of the double or crossed thunderbolt which is the distinguishing emblem of the Bodhisatva Vajrasattva (*Dorje Sempa* in Tibetan). The form of the thunderbolt is the same as the Tibetan *Dorje* (*vajra*). A thin coat of plaster adhered to the sides and the ground on both sides was covered with concrete. On scraping off the plaster I found two semicircular holes below the sill and a projection resembling a stone *torana* or arch on the other side. This *torana* was found to have been carved out of the same block of stone as the sill and it at once struck me that this sill must have formed part of a Buddhist temple. Similar sills with a *torana*-shaped inner side are to be found in the temples on Mount Abu. The semicircular holes were found to be drains or outlets for water similar to those to be found in Hindu temples. At first I thought that the stone sill may have been brought from neighbouring Buddhist temple when Jam Bijar's Otak was built but further investigation proved that the Otak itself was built on the ruins of the temple itself of which the sill of the gateway only remained intact. After removing the thin layer of concrete which covered the ground on either side we came on fresh earth and debris. The concrete was not more than 2" thick at any place and in certain places it was barely an inch thick. The debris and loose earth below this concrete cover could be dug up with fingers and on its removal we came across a broad and a narrow step of stone. The stones forming these steps were slightly longer than the door-sill which is 7'—9" in length and both edges were buried under stone walls of the Otak. On the inner side of the sill we found the grooves for letting in the tennons at the ends of the wooden doorway after scraping off the thin coat of plaster and below the thin layer of concrete we found the pavement of the *garbhagriha*. The stone slabs of this pavement are of yellow stone like the sill and the stone steps on the outside. To the north of the Otak and connected with it is a broad low mound of earth. The sill, the *torana*-shaped attachment, and steps indicate that the Otak of Bijar was built on the ruins of an older structure which was a Buddhist temple or monastery further remains of which may turn out if the site be excavated.

V.—SEHWAN.

16. In the ancient city of Sehwan on the Indus there is a huge mound on which the fort had been built. At present the top of this mound is occupied by the Travellers' Bungalow. Years ago, some Indo-Greek coins were dug out from these mound and old coins are found here every year after a heavy shower of rain. Some mediaeval sculptures pillars, square bracket capitals, etc., were found during excavation and have been arranged in front of the Travellers' Bungalow. This huge mound may repay excavation amply.

VI.—MITHO DERO.

17. Six miles to the north of the town of Larkana there is a huge mound which is locally known as the ruins of a king's palace. The mound most probably marks the site of an ancient *stupa* and it, with its surrounding temples and monasteries were made of sundried bricks. Even now its height from the surrounding ground level is over fifty feet.

VII.—KALANKOT.

18. Very close to the ancient part of Thattha or Tatta is the fort of Kalankot. It is built on a projecting spur of the Makli hills and is surrounded on three sides by a salt water lagoon. The fort must have been a place of great importance in ancient times as its steep sides were protected by a double line of brick walls. The only building inside the fort is an ancient tomb with a huge dome in ruins. The dome was originally decorated with encausted tiling masses of which are lying on the ground. In front of this tomb is a very large deep square stone flagged tank which is almost always dry.

This settlement has been deserted centuries ago and now fishermen only come in their small boats for fishing in the lagoon which is still called the Kalankot Dand.

VIII.—THE CAVES AT BARAD.

19. Fourteen miles from Sanjan near Gholvad on the B. B. & C. I. Railway is a group of hills called Barad or Baraut. There are some old rough hewn caves on these hills where the sacred fire of the Iranian refugees found shelter when its devotees were oppressed by the early Muhammadan rulers of Gujrat in the latter half of the thirteenth and the beginning of the fourteenth century A. D. An application was received by the Collector of Thana from the Zoroastrian Association of Bombay about declaring these caves protected according to Section 3 of Act VII of 1904 and Dr. V. S. Sukthankar was deputed to inspect these caves. Dr. Sukthankar found three groups of caves, three in one, two in another and one in the third. In his opinion originally all of them were subterranean excavations. In the first group he found three caves in one line, in the central one of which there were traces of human habitation. There was very fine chunam plaster on its walls and he found remains of what might be a fire altar. The caves are full of earth and debris, but when they are cleared out further remains of the occupation of the caves by the devotees of the sacred fire may come to light. According to the Kissa-i-Sanjan the sacred fire was kept in these caves for twelve years.

IX.—NAGANSUR.

20. Mr. A. H. A. Simcox, Collector of Sholapur, discovered a group of temples at Nagansur in the Akalkot State and informed the Director General of Archaeology in India of his discovery. According to the direction of the latter I inspected the group of temples at Nagansur which is about six miles south of Kadabgaon Station. The ruins consist of a temple of Siva called Mallikarjuna and portions of the *mandapas* of three others which are no longer existent, and which have been joined together in modern times and converted into a common shrine for Vishnu and Siva. The outer surfaces of the pillars on the Eastern side are undressed and therefore originally the garbhagrihas must have stood on this side. There is an ancient hero stone and an image of Vishnu inside this temple at a distance from each other and near the hero stone is a huge Siva *linga*. In front of this modernised temple is an old well which has been repaired recently. A very large number of ancient images and sculptures have been used during the repairs.

21. The most interesting monument at Nagansur is the temple of Mallikarjuna. Like all other temples built in the Hemadpanti style it consists of an open porch in front and behind it a *mandapa* on four pillars which are very richly carved. Three sides of this *mandapa* are occupied by three cells. The main cell contains a Siva *Linga*, the Western one is empty and the Eastern cell contains an ancient image of Surya on a pedestal intended for a larger image. On each side of the passage to each of the shrines from the *mandapa* are two niches, one on each side, and in the *mandapa* itself are six niches. Inside the *mandapa* are two ancient images, one of the man-lion (*Narashimha*) incarnation of Vishnu and the other of Ganesa. The pillars of the *mandapa*, its dome and the door leading to the principal shrine in the north are elaborately carved. The lintel of the door leading to the main shrine from the *mandapa* has a *makara* at each end supporting a cinquefoil arch. A male and a female ride each of these *makaras*. Sadasiva (Siva with ten hands) is seated in the centre surrounded by dancing dwarfs (*ganas*) and ghosts (*pretas*). The trabeate dome of the *mandapa* is very richly ornamented. The four stones forming the lowermost course of the dome bear males and females riding on a human being (? Garuda), deer, bull and sheep with garland bearing *gandharva* couples on each side of each of them. The four stones of the second course have similar pairs riding on a *makara*, a horse, an elephant and a goat. On the roofing slab, inside a ring composed of dancing musicians, is a figure of twelve-armed Devi, dancing on the prostrate figure of Siva. On the porch there are two domes of the same style and richly carved. The low walls enclosing two sides of the open porch also bears conventional patterns on the inner side such as prancing horses, lions, a row of elephants, etc. The exterior of this temple also bears carvings, but they are not so

rich as those in the interior. About a quarter of the original height of the temple is now underground.

X.—PETLAD.

22. At Petlad near Cambay in the Baroda State is the shrine of Pir Arjun Shah whose name indicates that he was a converted Hindu. In the bilingual inscription mentioned above (see para. 17, p. 47) he is called *Arjuna dyori*. It is quite possible that he was a Dor Rajput. In the Persian portion of the same record he is styled Shaikh of Shaikhs. Consequently Arjuna's reputation as a Muhammadan saint was well established in 1323 A. D. The shrine is a plain square room with four arches at each angle which support a plain dome of the early Pathan type. In front of the shrine is a long veranda built at some later date. The shrine contains two more Muhammadan inscriptions in addition to the bilingual inscriptions, one of which records his death in 633 A. H.=1236 A. D.

(B) Central India.

I.—JASO.

23. Jaso, the chief town or capital of the little state of Jaso in Baghelkhand, seems to have been a place of great importance in the middle ages. The place contains an old temple of Siva and a huge tank called the *Rekra Talav*. Along the sides of the tank are series of stone steps and some sati-stones are standing on its bank. These remains have already been noticed by Cunningham in his report. Jaso is a growing village and during recent years excavations for house building have yielded a very large number of images and sculptures. The old entrance to the place was lined by a number of Jain images (Pl. XIV). As this passage has now been abandoned in favour of a higher one, the images lie in a hole which is gradually being filled up. A number of interesting sculptures are to be found in the walls of the fort and the stables in front of it. One of them is a neat medieval image of *Seshasayin* (Pl. XXII). Two colossal images of Siva as *Tripurari* and *Natesa* are lying outside the village close to the *Rekra Talav*.

24. The temple of Kumbhra Mahadeva which was noticed by Cunningham is a temple in the Khajuraho style of about the eleventh or twelfth century A. D. The four faces of the *sikhara* collapsed years ago, but have been rebuilt and whitewashed. The niches on the sides contain excellent images of Parvati, Natesa and Tripurari. There are three inscriptions on the *mandapa* of this temple, two of which have been noticed by Cunningham. The third one is a modern record.

II.—SOHAGPUR.

25. Sohagpur lies in the Southern extremity of the Rewa State. The place lies in the ancient province known to the historians of the Mughal Empire as Gondwana. The town itself is surrounded by the ruins of a vast city which contained many temples. The palace of the Thakur is built almost entirely of materials obtained from these ruins. The temples at this place appear to have been Jain temples as the majority of images to be found in the surrounding country are Jain images. Technically these images are allied to the Jain icons which lie scattered all over the ancient province of Jharkhand, portions of which are now included in the Districts of Shahabad, Manbhum, Singhbhum and Hazaribagh of Bihar and Orissa. As the season was too far advanced it was impossible to survey the ruins at a distance from the railway.

III.—NACHNA KUTHARA.

26. Seven miles to the south-east of Jaso, as the crow flies, and twelve miles by the road are the ruins of the ancient city of Nachna-Kuthara which was visited by Cunningham in 1883-4. My attention was invited to his description of the peculiar rock shaped temple of the Gupta period at this place by Mr. O. C. Gangoly of Calcutta. At this place I found two temples described by Cunningham and the remains of four more in the jungle.

27. The older temple is decidedly of the early Gupta period, *i. e.*, 4th-5th century A. D. It consists of a shrine in the centre with one door, which is surrounded by a narrow covered veranda on three sides. There was a very small mandapa or porch in front of the only door of the shrine, which has collapsed entirely. A series of steps lead up to it on the south. Over the shrine is a small chamber, inaccessible just now, over which is a small flat roof slightly raised in the centre. The roofing slabs have been disturbed by a large tree which stands close by. The upper chamber has two windows shaped like *Chaitya-windows* while the windows of the shrine are square and covered with stone *Falis*.

28. The veranda is covered with stone slabs sloping towards the exterior. The outer surface of the wall of the veranda, that is of the whole temple, is carved to represent rocks, with caves interspersed throughout the length. The caves are full of dwarfs (*ganas*), lions, Yakshas, warriors, boars, peacocks, monkeys, deer and women. In one opening on the Eastern face a man is holding up a mass of rocks. Possibly this is a representation of the lifting of Govardhana by Krishna, in order to shield the people of Gokula when they were threatened with inundation on account of continuous heavy rain. Similar representations of *Govardhana-dharana* are to be found in the Vaishnava cave at Badami in the Bijapur District and at Mahabalipura in the Chingleput District. There is a window in the centre of each of the *facades* of the temple. On the Eastern and Western facades we have a pair of unicorns rampart, with a man on the back of each. The window on the Northern facade is more elaborate. It consists of two pillars with a female standing in front of each and two pilasters in the centre, in front of each of which stands a man. The only portion of the *mandapa* which is still standing is a portion of its back wall which contains two basreliefs, one on each side of the door. The carving consists of a *Naga*, a *Nagi* and a *naga-child* carrying offerings on round trays. The door of the shrine which faces the south is also elaborately carved. The bottoms of the Jambs bear representations of *Ganga* and *Yamuna*. Inside the temple there is only an empty pedestal.

29. To the south-west of this temple there is a large stone-built temple of Siva with a tall spire the sides of which show a slight bulge outwards. The *mandapa* in front has collapsed, carrying away portions of the front facade of the temple. Inside the temple there is a huge four-faced *linga* (*Chaturmukha Mahadeva*) which is certainly earlier in date than the temple itself. The niches on the sides of the temple contain very fine images of Vishnu, Siva and Durga, etc. A collection of mediæval Hindu images lie scattered in front of this temple which needs repairs very badly.

30. To the east of the Gupta temple are the remains of another temple of Mahadeva of which the foundations only and the *linga* remain. The ground around is strewn with carved blocks of stone from which it appears that this temple was of the same date as the temple of the four-faced Mahadeva.

31. To the south of the ruins of this temple towards the Maluha hill the ruins of two other temples lie hidden in the jungle. They were square cells but nothing remain of them except their foundations. Close to this I found an image of a male deity, which according to its technique must belong to the early Gupta period (*ca.* 400—600 A. D.).

32. On the road leading to these temples from the modern hamlet of Nachna, I came across the foundations of a mediæval temple on the top of which several mediæval images have been collected and kept.

33. The temples mentioned in paragraphs 26-27 are in need of repairs and as they belong to the class of oldest known Hindu temples in Central India it is to be hoped that the Ajaygadh State will undertake to repair them at an early date.

IV.—UN.

34. The large township of Un lies in the southern part of Indore State, eighteen miles to the west of Khargon. The nearest railway station is Sanawad on the Malwa Section of the B. B. & C. I. Railway. Khargon is connected with Sanawad by a road which is metalled at places, 42 miles long. The river Kundi is crossed at Khargon and Un is reached by an excellent metalled road. The majority of

monuments at Un are in good preservation and with the exception of two or three, which were partly demolished in order to provide rubble for road making by a Muhammadan contractor employed by the State, they need very little in the shape of repairs. The temples at Un do not appear to have been described or noticed before and with the exception of Khajuraho in Central India, there is no other place in Northern India where so many ancient temples are still to be found intact. The carvings on the temples at Un are slightly less elaborate than those on the celebrated temples of Khajuraho but in all other respects they would compare very favourably with the Khajuraho group.

35. Like the Khajuraho group the temples on Un fall into two broad divisions; the Hindu temples and the Jain temples. The Hindu temples are larger in number but in point of technique there is very little difference between the two groups.

36. The largest and most elaborately carved temple at Un is called the Chaubara Dera; a mediæval Hindu temple consisting of a *mandapa* with a large porch in front, on the East and two small ones on the sides. On the door leading into the *mandapa* from the East or front porch we have the representation of Siva and the seven mothers. The porch is exquisitely carved and the style reminds one of the larger Sasbahu temple on Gwalior hill. In the *mandapa* four carved round pillars support four large stone lintels and these in their turn support the dome which is carved elaborately in the style of the domes of the temple of Vastupala-Tejhpala at Delvada on Mount Abu. Carving on the roof of the *mandapa* outside the dome consists small pendentives. The door leading into the shrine from the *mandapa* has an elaborately carved lintel bearing representations of Ganesa, Brahma, Siva, Vishnu and Sarasvati counting from the left to the right. This doorway leads into a small passage on the northern wall of which are to be found the Sarpavandha inscription and two short records one of which mention king Udayaditya of Malava (see paragraph 10, page 46 above). At the other end of this passage is another elaborately carved door which bear the seven divine mothers with Siva in the centre, all dancing. This door has been filled up with masonry as the back of the shrine or *garbhagriha* was pulled down by the Muhammadan contractor mentioned above. The portion of the dome of the *garbhagriha* which is still existing bear some erotic scenes. Over this there are four square cells one over the other diminishing in size as they approach the top.

37. The ground around this temple is partly paved, portions of which have been ripped up. Some time ago an officer of the State excavated the ground to the south-east of the main porch when some old foundations and several large Jaina images were discovered. One of these colossi is inscribed according to which in V. S. 1182 or 1192=1125 or 1135 A. D. the image was (?) erected by a Jain acharya named Ratanakirti (*Ratnakirtti*). To the north of the Chaubara Dera there is a small temple of Siva, the front porch and the *mandapa* of which have also disappeared. Over the door of the passage leading into the sanctum from the *mandapa* we find the images of the seven mothers with Siva playing on the Indian Lyre (*vina*).

38. To the north of this temple is a large temple of Siva called Mahakalesvara. The *mandapa* of this temple has collapsed leaving the porch on the south. The plan of this temple is the same as that of the Chaubara Dera. The collapse of the dome has exposed the interior of the *Sikhara* where we find two trabeate arches over the space between the *mandapa* and the *garbhagriha* and a similar arch over the inner door of the sanctum. The style of construction is the same as that of the great temple of Konch near Tikari in the Gaya District of Bihar and Orissa. There is a head-less bull in the now open *mandapa* and the passage from it to the sanctum has niches in the wall which contain images of Brahma and Siva. The *mandapa* of this temple was probably the largest in Un, of which the only remains are three huge bases of pillars which supported the dome. The *sikhara* is badly cracked and the sides of the sanctum are bulging out. In three niches on three sides of the sanctum are the images of Chamunda, Natesa and Tripurari.

39. To the northwest of this temple is a Hindu temple with a Muhammadan dome over it. This is the temple of Vallalesvara, a temple of Siva, which had collapsed but which had been rebuilt in some later age when a round dome was built in the place of the *sikhara*. The Jambs and lintels of the door leading to the shrine and the lower parts of its

wall are old. There is a defaced inscription in very late Nagari characters on the outer wall of the sanctum to the right of the door.

40. Inside the modern village stands a beautifully carved temple of Siva, called Nilakanthesvara. The *mandapa* has disappeared entirely and in place of the porches on the three sides of it the priests have built little huts. The top of the *sikhara* has collapsed and a portion of the same in front has disappeared. The lintel of the front door of the passage which leads from the *mandapa* into the *garbhagriha* is broken and is supported by two small stone pillars evidently belonging to the porches of the *mandapa*. The jambs and

I. lintels of the two doors in the passage in front of the sanctum are finely carved and one of the lintels bears the representation of Siva dancing with the seven divine mothers. The sanctum contains an ancient *linga*. In front of it several medieval images of Hindu deities are scattered about, such as Vishnu, Surya, the Boar incarnation (*Varaha-avatara*) and Parvati. The niches on the outside of the sanctum contain images of *Chamunda*, *Natesa* and *Tripurari*.

41. Close to the temple of Nilakanthesvara is a small underground temple of Siva called Guptesvara which is also situated within the limits of the village. The shrine, of which only a small underground chamber remains, must have been originally

III. below the ground level, as the level of the floor of the *garbhagriha* is about thirty feet below the level of the floor of the sanctum in the temple of Nilakanthesvara. The *sikhara* has disappeared. The ground in front of the *garbhagriha* is paved with stone and this pavement most probably indicates that there was a small *mandapa* in front. The walls of the sanctum are partly underground. The temple contains a *linga* which is worshipped.

42. Close to the temple of Guptesvara and by the side of the road leading from Khargon to Un is another temple of Siva called Mahakalesvara. The *mandapa*

I. in front has disappeared, but the larger portion of the *sikhara* is still standing. The top has disappeared, and there is a huge rent in it in front which reveals the method of its construction. We find a trabeate arch over the door of the sanctum and three chambers superimposed over the *garbhagriha*. The lower part of the *sikhara* has bulged out and this temple is very badly in need of repairs.

43. Following the Khargon-Un road, if we proceed from this temple towards the Chaubara Dera, then we come to a large Jaina temple, also called Chaubara Dera, which in spite of the loss of its *sikhara* still remains one of the most beautiful monuments at Un. There is a very large porch in front

I. of the *mandapa* with an extension in its centre, but there are no porches on the sides. The *mandapa* consists of a square chamber with eight pillars in its middle supporting a round dome. There are four doors in the *mandapa*, one of which leads to the sanctum, those on the East and West open on steps leading outside and the remaining one leads to the *mandapa* in front. The sanctum is roofless now, but in it stand two Digamvara Jaina images one of which bears a short inscription recording its dedication in V. S. 13 (? 24).

44. At a distance from this Jain temple across the road lies the second Jain temple at Un. This is now called Goalesvara because Goalas or cowherds take shelter in it during inclement weather. With the exception of a portion of the *amalaka* and the crestjewel (*Chudamani*) the temple is almost perfect. The plan is similar to that of the Jain Chaubara Dera described in the preceding paragraph, with the exception of the porch in front. The porch was most probably omitted in this case, but of this I am not sure as there is a heap of debris in front which could not be excavated immediately. The *mandapa* is square in shape and has four doors, three of which lead outside and the remaining one leads to the interior. The outer cover of the roofing of the *mandapa* has disappeared. Portions of the plinth of the sanctum have been dug out and converted into road ballast by the Muhammadan contractor mentioned above and in consequence thereof the back wall of the temple is out of plumb. The level of the floor of the *garbhagriha* is about ten feet below that of the *mandapa* and one has to go down a series of steps. Inside, three huge Digamvara Jain images stand almost un mutilated in a row on the pedestal. The central one is the biggest and measures twelve and a half feet in height. The images at the sides bear short votive inscriptions on their sides according to which they were dedicated in V. S. 1263=1206 A. D. There are series of short steps,

along the back wall of the sanctum, on both sides of the group of images, which were used by the priests when they bathed or annointed these images. Similar steps are to be found on the sides of the huge image of *Rishabhadeva* at Khajuraho and Girnar.

45. So far no inscriptions have been found in any of the temples at Un with the exception of the single verse and grammatical record in the Chaubara Dera. It is therefore quite possible that inscriptions recording the dedication of some of these temples may be discovered when the heaps of debris in and around these temples are excavated. In style, all of them present great affinity to each other and they appear to have been erected in the eleventh and twelfth centuries A. D.

C.—Rajputana.

I.—KAMAN.

46. Thirty-nine miles to the north-west of Mathura and thirty-six miles to the north-west of Bharatpur lies the ancient town of Kaman, which was visited by Bhagwanlal Indraji in 1880 and by Cunningham in 1882-83. I had to visit Kaman in order to find out the inscription of the Saurasena king Vatsadaman whose ancestor Phakka is mentioned in the Bayana inscription of Queen Chitrlekha of the Saurasena family. At that time I went round the village and examined the ruins situated in or near it. The fort at Kaman is built on a high mound which really consists of ruins of temples or debris. At the time of the Jat occupation the stronghold and the residence of the local officers were built on the top of this mound close to the Chaunsat Khamba Masjid. But now the fort and the majority of buildings have been vacated in favour of modern buildings at a distance from the old city. Consequently the present time is very favourable for the exploration of the mound. The Chaunsat Khamba Masjid is one of the oldest Masjids of India and is built on the same plan as the Masjid Quwwat-ul-Islam of Delhi, the Arhai-din-ki-jhonpra of Ajmer or the Jami Masjid of Cambay. Like other older Masjids it is built entirely of materials obtained from Hindu temples and consists of a colonnade surrounding an oblong courtyard. It is no longer a Masjid. I was told it is now used for the *Dolayatra* ceremony of Krishna during the Holi festival. Most of the inscriptions on the entrance has disappeared and the inscriptions on the central Mihrab are also very nearly gone (Pl. XXVII), but the structure itself is in good preservation.

47. Close to the old wall of the city is a huge mound on which stands the modern shrine of the five Pandavas. Inside this temple is one of the finest image of the Boar inscription of Vishnu ever discovered. Only the upper half of the image is visible at present. It is undoubtedly one of the finest example of Gupta sculpture known. Unfortunately no photograph could be taken as the priest objected to it. Many beautiful images and sculptures have been found in this mound among which may be mentioned a fine basrelief representing the nine planets and a four-faced Mahadeva placed inside Harphal Bohra's Siva temple and a fragment of a basrelief of the same period representing the Fish, Tortoise, Boar, Man-lion and Dwarf incarnations of Vishnu. The Tortoise incarnation is depicted on this slab with some details which are rarely met with on images of the ten incarnations of Vishnu. Here we find the mount *Meru* on the back of the Tortoise with the body of *Sesha naga* coiled round it and two gods holding the ends. Two small figures are standing between the image of the Fish and Boar incarnations. We find some unusual additions in the case of the Boar and Man-lion incarnations also. The Boar is trampling on a Nagi and the Narasimha on a prostrate human figure. In the open air museum in front of the Teli-ka-Mandir on Gwalior fort there is a big basrelief representing the Tortoise incarnation on a very large scale. Here the tortoise is placed on a lotus growing on the primeval ocean. On its back is the mount *Meru* and a seated male figure (? Vishnu), while four human figures, two on each side, represent the gods churning the ocean for the treasure.

48. Close to this temple is a well excavated by a Hindu Sanyasi called Kambalwala Babaji. On the sides of the well are to be found a number of fine images of the *post*-Gupta and mediæval periods. The villagers informed me that the well was full of ancient images thrown into it when the Muhammadans conquered Kaman for the first time.

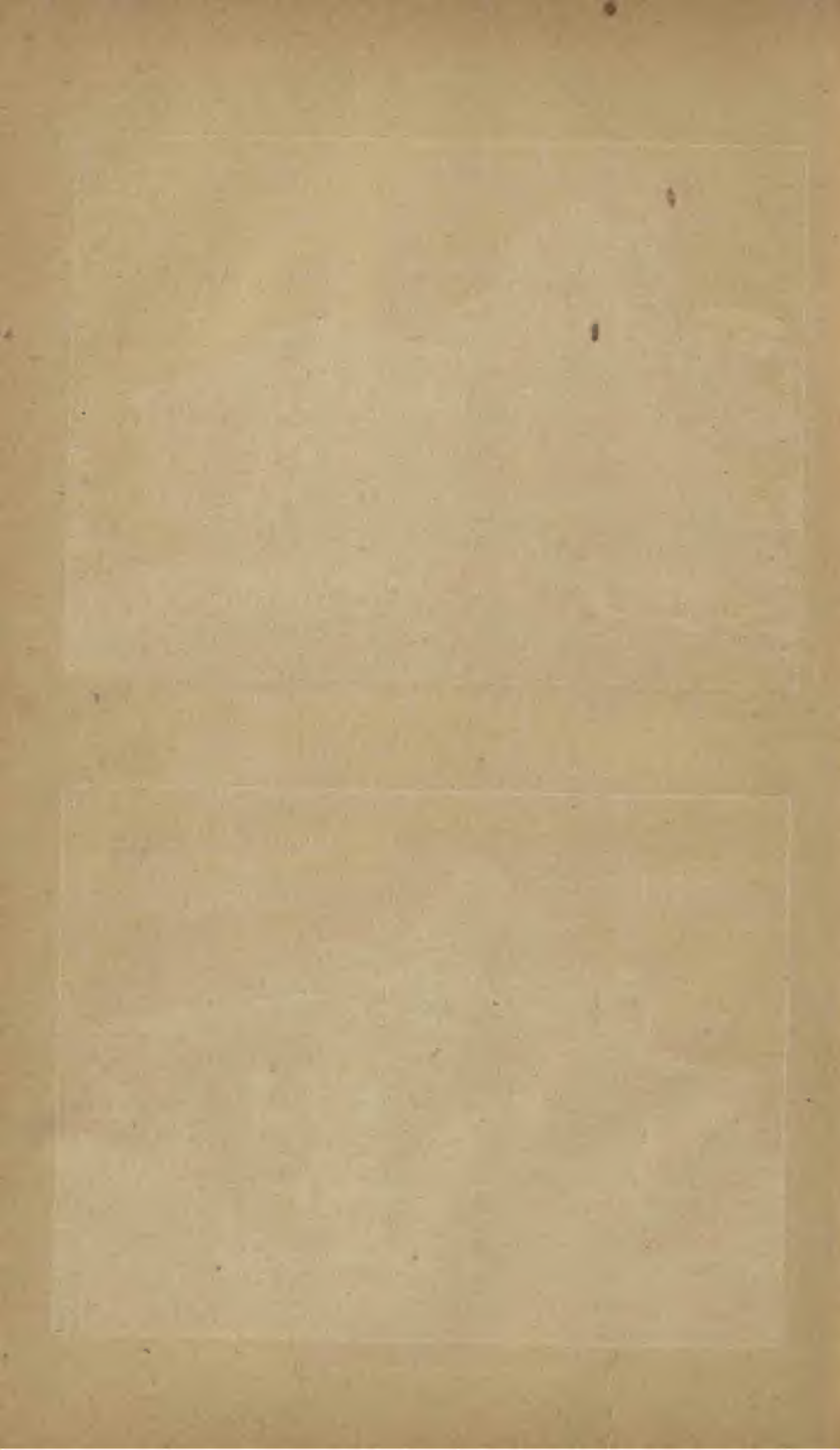
49. Two modern temples called Kamesvara and Kotisvara Mahadeva in the town possess fine collections of mediæval Hindu images. In the temple of Kamesvara we find images of Seshasayin (late 12th century A. D.), (Pl. XXIII), Boar

incarnation, Dwarf incarnation, Siva-Parvati, Surya, Chamunda, Ganesa and Mahishamarddini.

50. The temple of Kotisvara Mahadeva contains an image of Varahi, two fragments of sculptures representing the seven Divine mothers, Mahishamardddini, a *chaturmukha* Mahadeva and a fragment of a basrelief, which probably represents the *Goshthalila* of Krishna.

51. No account of Kaman would be complete without a description of the fine collection of Gupta sculptures removed to the Ajmer Museum. This consists of two *bassi-relievi* representing the marriage of Siva and Parvati and two *chaturmukha* Mahadevas. One of the *chaturmukha* Mahadevas is a *linga* about four feet in height. On four faces of it are represented Vishnu, Brahma, Siva and (?) Surya surrounded by attendant figurines, while over their heads are four heads around the phallic symbol which we find in ordinary *chaturmukha lingas* of the Gupta and mediæval schools of sculpture. The images on the sides of this colossal *linga* are comparatively in very good preservation. The other *chaturmukha linga* from Kaman shows Vishnu, Brahma (?), Siva and Surya on his chariot drawn by seven prancing steeds driven by Aruna squatting on the four faces of the phallus.

52. The larger slab representing the marriage of Siva and Parvati is one of the finest known specimens of Gupta sculpture. Unfortunately its upper part has been severely damaged. Siva's head has disappeared and Parvati's head badly bruised. But the pose of Siva and Parvati are very elegant. The thin and almost transparent clothes of Parvati and Siva's upper garment and *yajnopavita* of snakes have been very finely executed. A four-faced figurine (? *Dakṣha*) is seated in front of a sacrificial fire burning on an altar between Siva and Parvati and on their sides are attendants carrying beautiful jars or vases. The second basrelief is certainly inferior to the first in workmanship and later in date, but in this case the top of the slab is intact and on it we find a mountain (Himalaya) on which are Indra on his elephant, Yama on his buffalo, and one other. There are attendants on each side and a four-faced figure (? *Dakṣha*) is kneeling in front of the altar (*vedi*) on which the sacrificial fire is burning. There are two large panels representing the same subject in the open air Museum in front of the Teli-ka-Mandir in Gwalior fort. The date of these basreliefs is *ca.* 10th century A. D. One of them represents four-armed Siva standing to the proper left and grasping the right hand of Parvati, who stands on his right. On the ground between them Brahma (?) is kneeling with a *kamandalu* in his hands. Overhead are Indra on Airavata, Surya and one other. The second sculpture is almost a duplicate; the only difference is the position of the four-headed kneeling figure which is carved in a small niche cut out of the bottom ridge of the panel. There is also a crude representation of rock work on the extreme proper right of the panel.



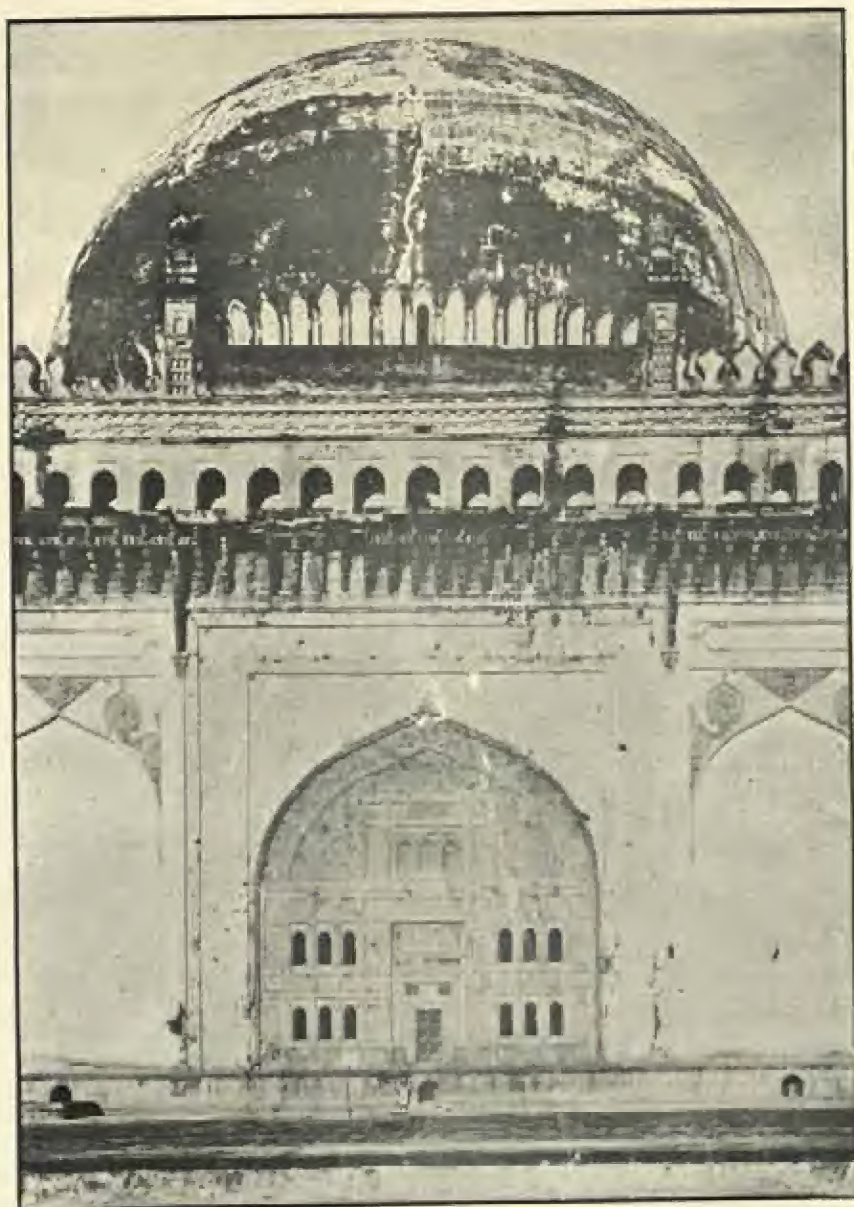


Lila Gumbaz, back wall, Champaner, before repairs.



Lila Gumbaz, back wall, Champaner, after conservation.





Gol Gumbaz, east face, Bijapur.



Sandal Masjid, view from N.W., Bijapur.

PLATE III.



Temple to N. E. of Matha, view from south, Balsana.



Temple to the south of Matha, view from S.W., Balsana.

PLATE IV



Temple of Mahadeva, view from S.W., Balsana

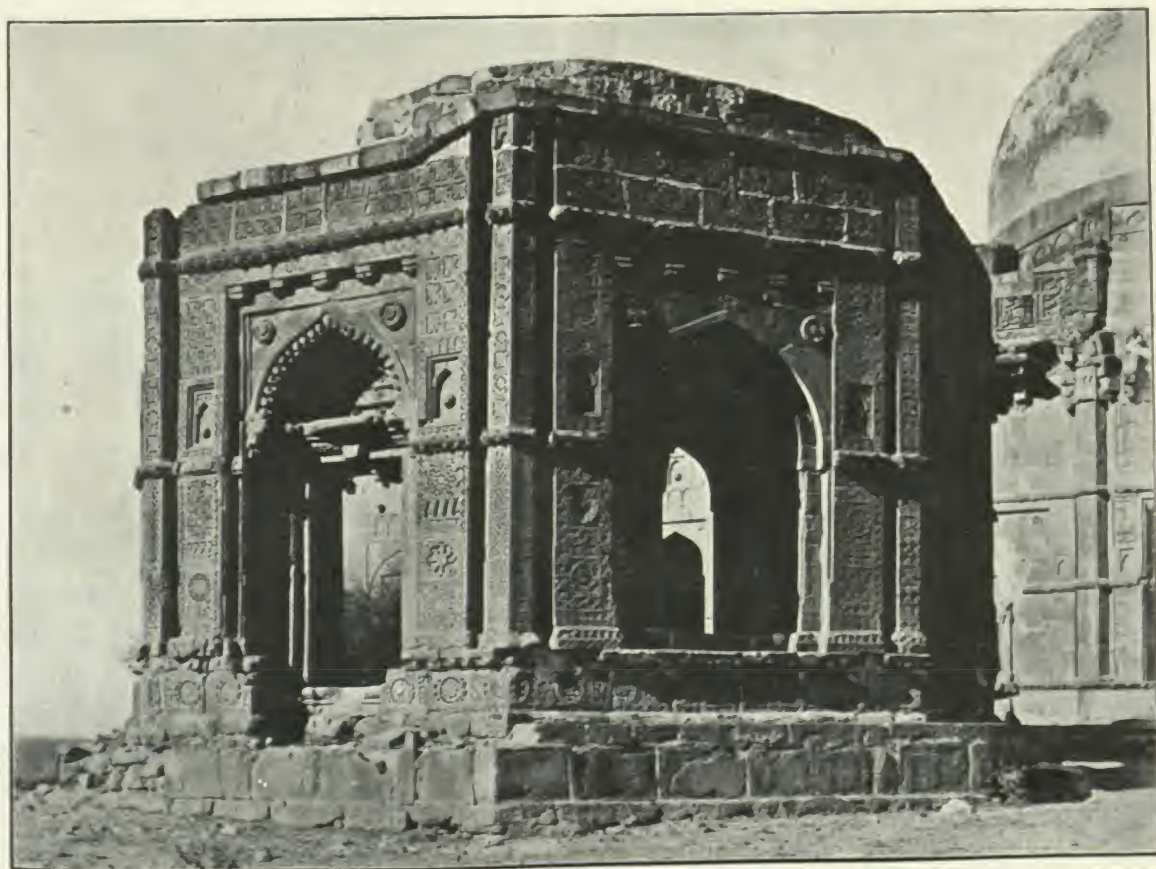


Tombs of Faruqi Kings, general view from N.E., Thalner

PLATE V.



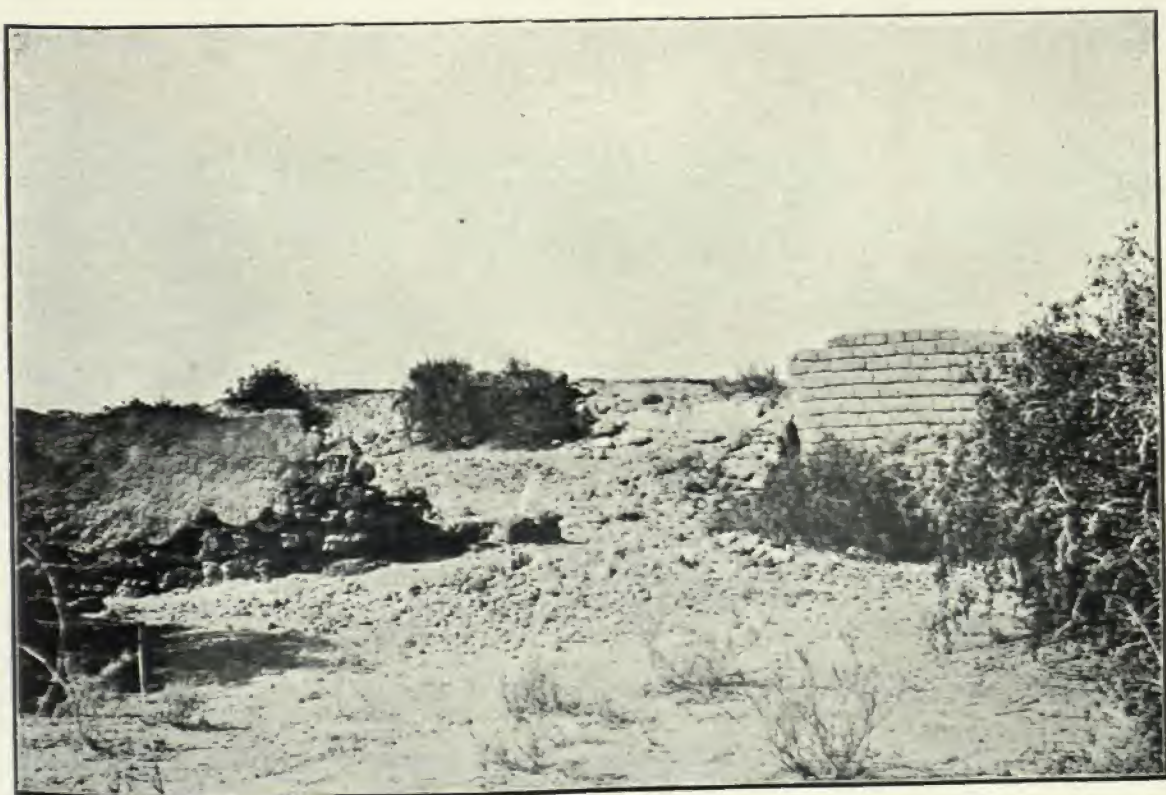
Tomb of Sultan Mubarak Khan, view from east, Thalner.



Tomb No. IV, view from N.E., Thalner.

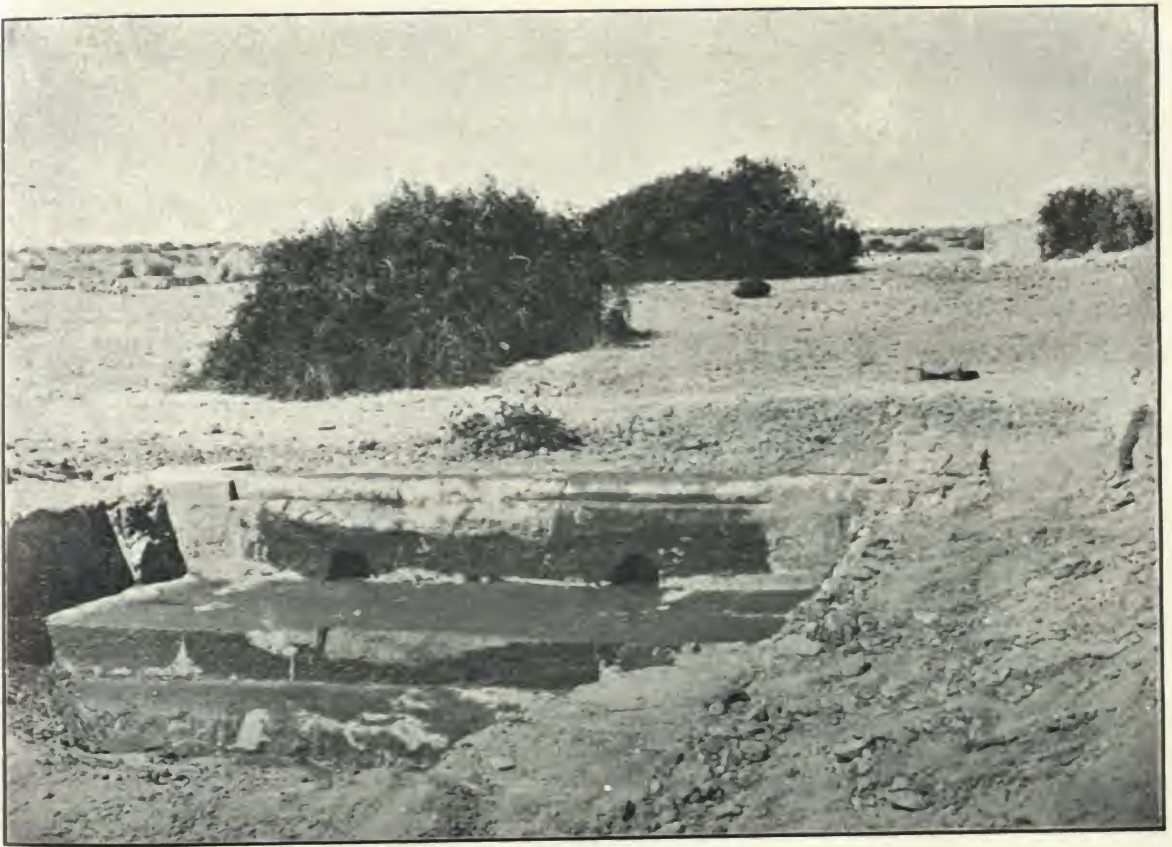


Door of tomb of Sultan Mubarak Khan, Thalner.

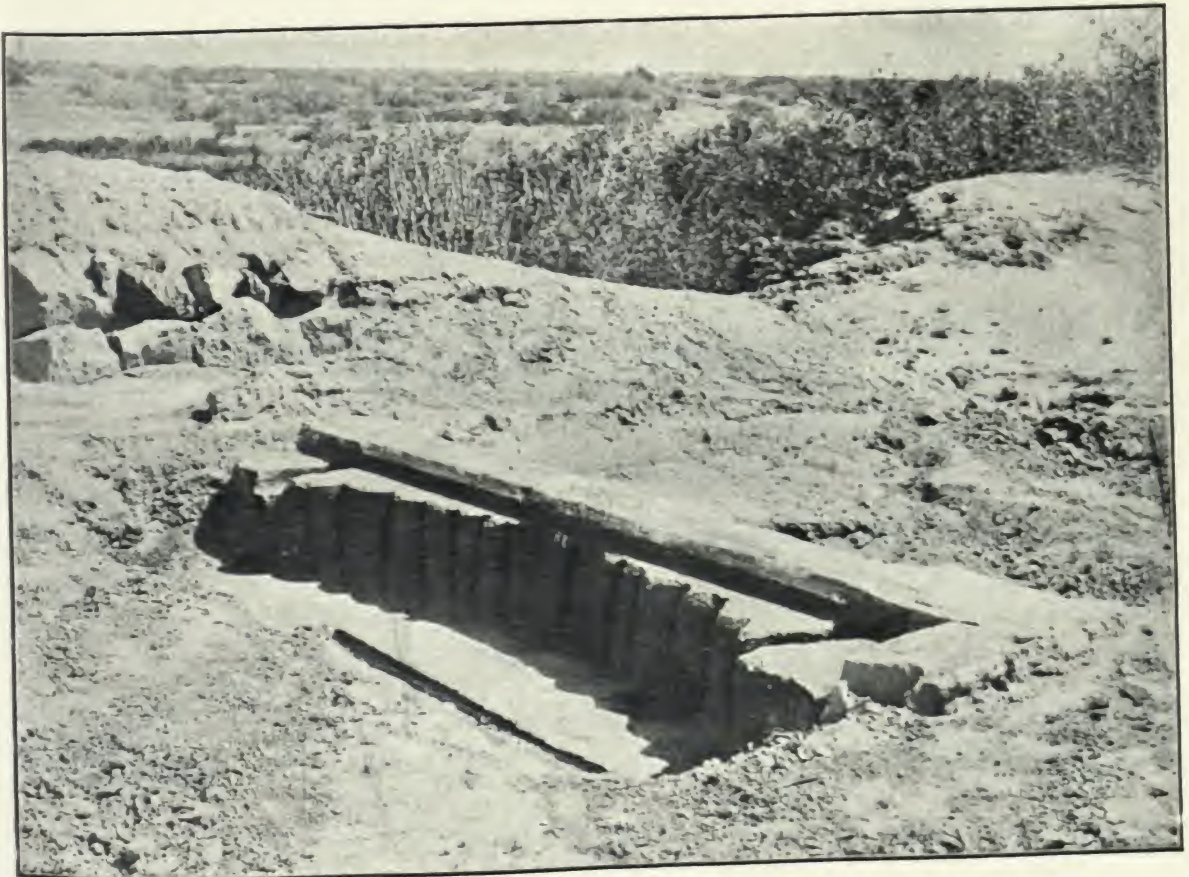


The Otak of Jam Bijar, Deh Palejani.

PLATE VII.



Sill of the gate of the Otak, from outside, Deh Palejani.



The sill, view from inside, Deh Palejani.

PLATE VIII.



Stupa drums near the ruins, Sasui-jo-Takar.



Drum of votive Stupa, Landhi.

PLATE IX.



Votive Stupa, Landhi.



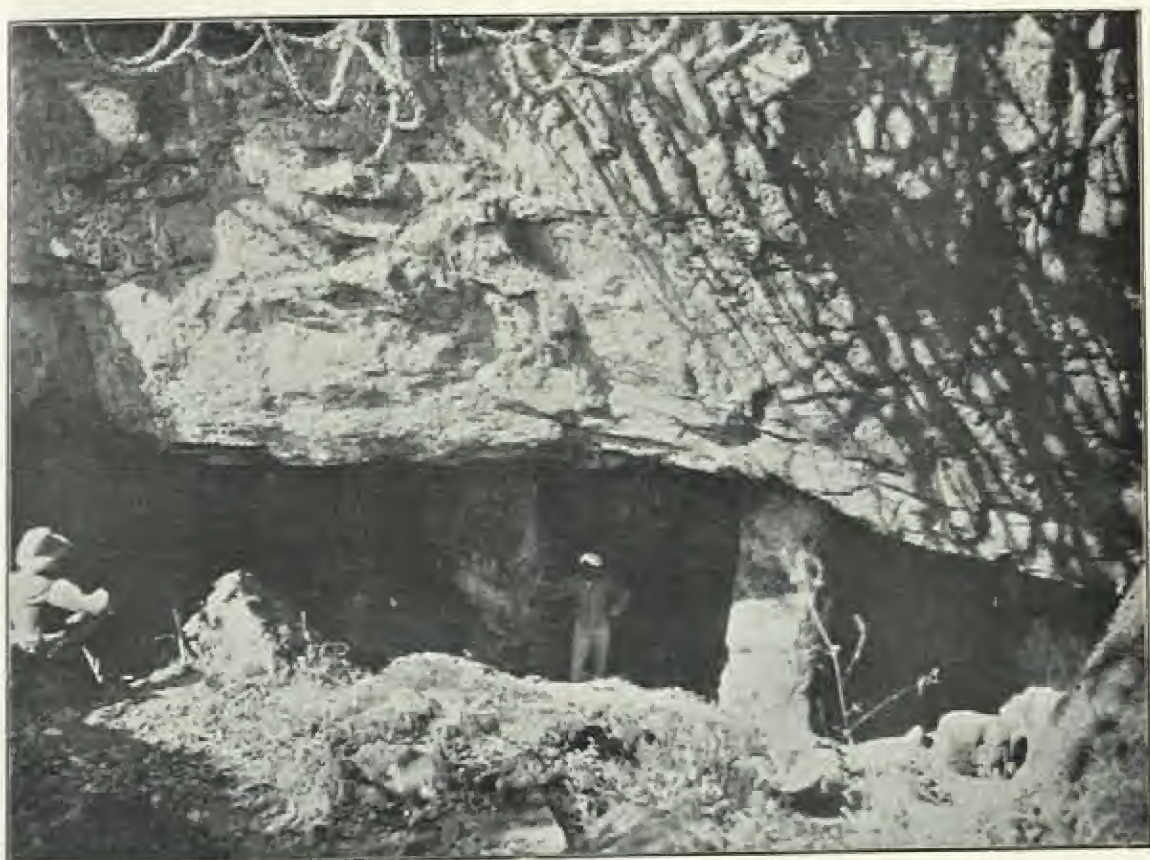
The crossed Thunderbolt, on the top of the stone sill
of the gate of the Otak of Jam Bijar.



Ruins of votive Stupas, Sasui-jo-Takar.



Caves, interior view from north. Barad Hill.



Caves, view from north east, Barad Hill.

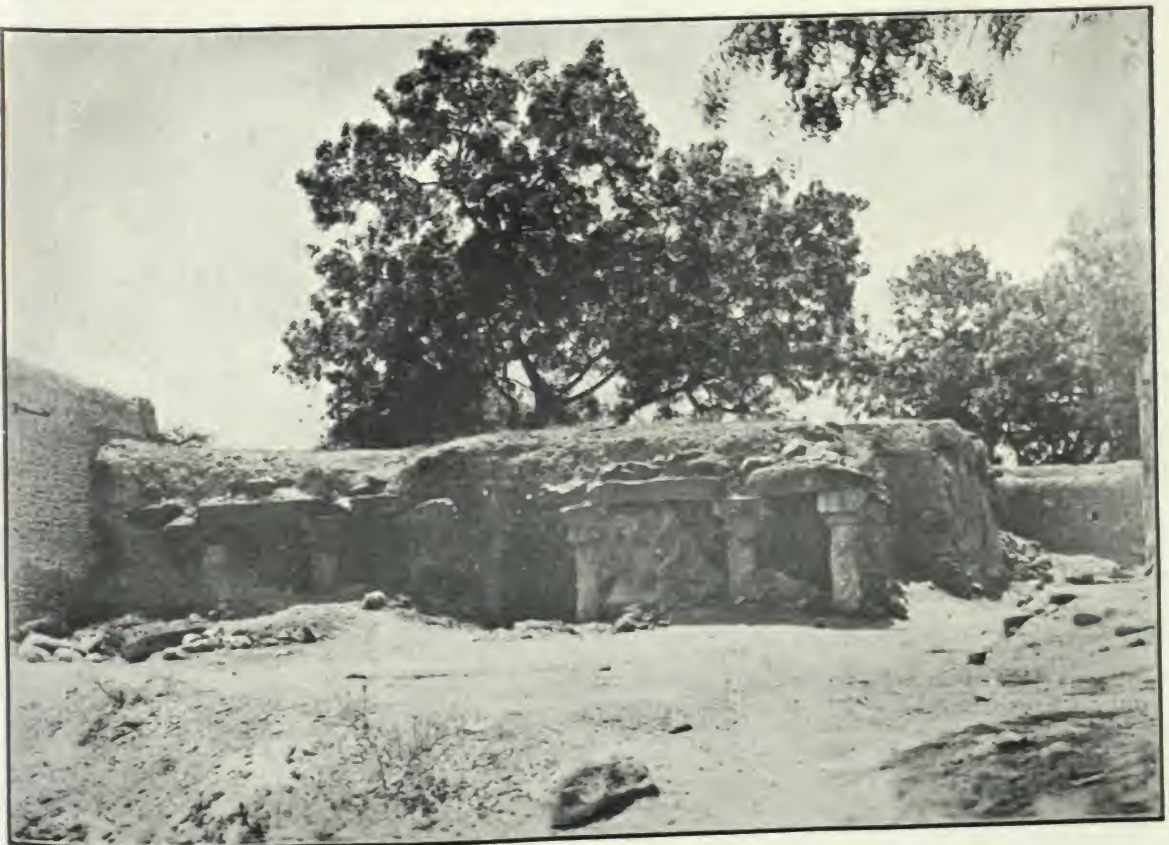


Porch of Temple of Mallikarjuna Nagansur.

PLATE XII.



Temple of Mallikarjuna, back of main shrine.



Mandapas of temples, Nagansur.

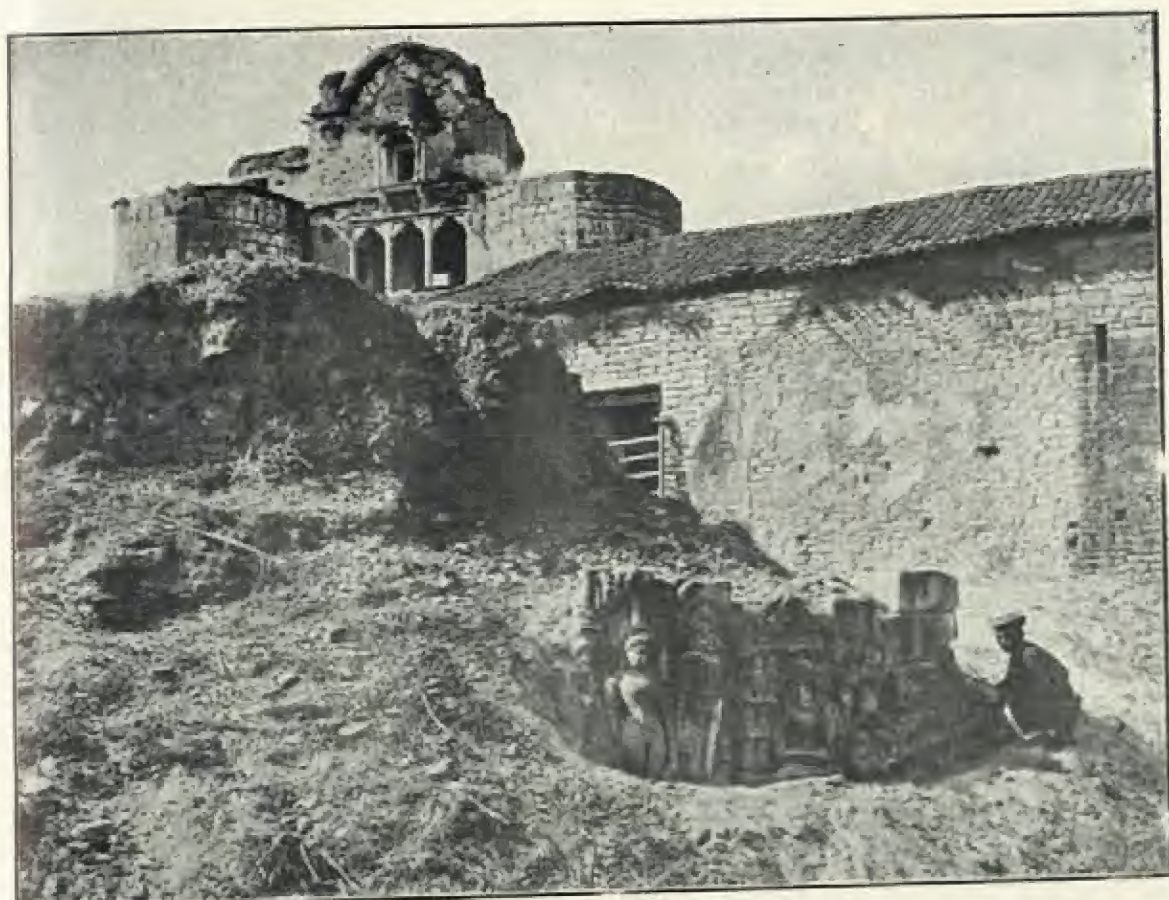


Mandapas of temples, interior, Nagansur



Temple of Kumbra Mahadeva. view from N. E., Jaso.

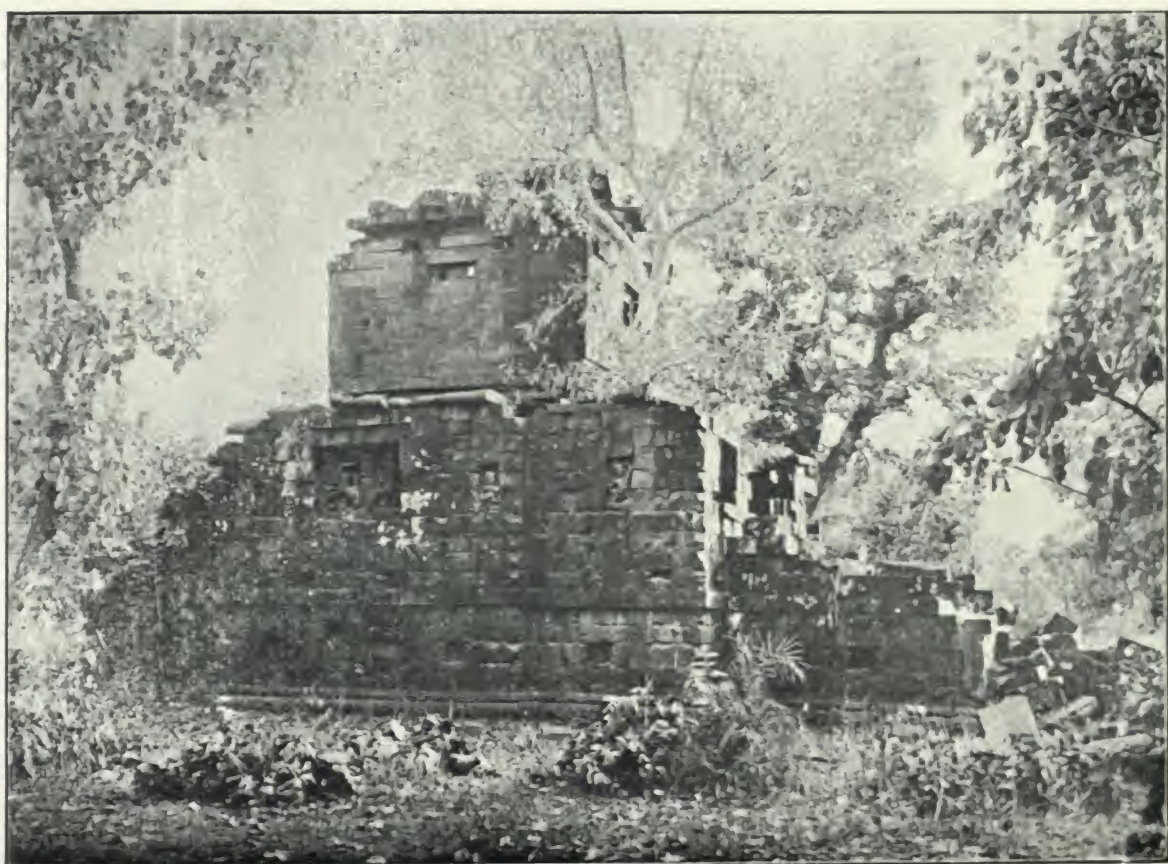
PLATE XIV.



Jain images in front of old palace, Jaso.



Rekra tank, general view from north, Jaso.



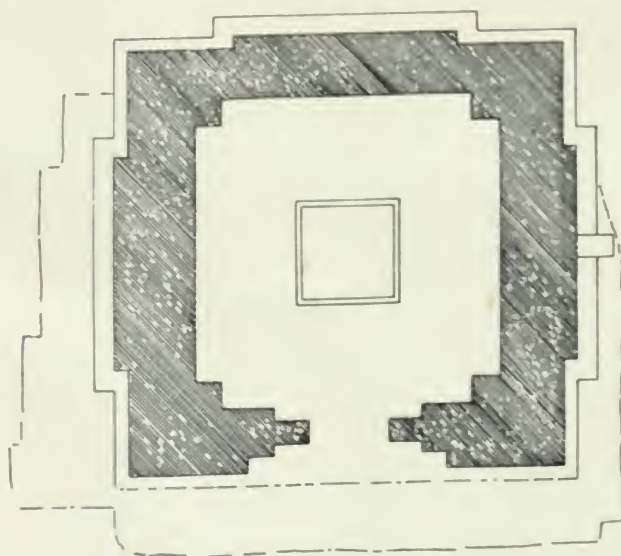
Gupta temple, view of back wall, Nachna.



Gupta temple, front, Nachna.



Gupta temple doorway, Nachna.



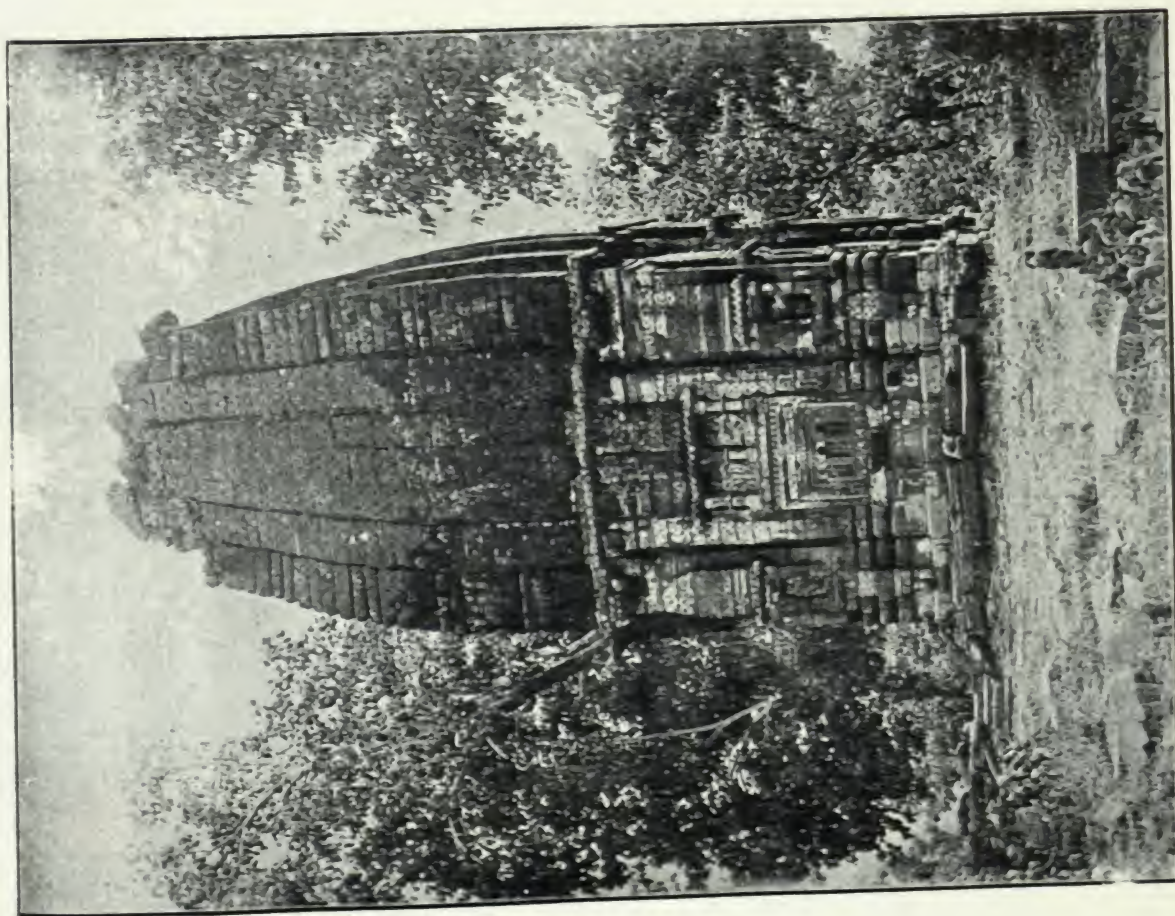
SCALE OF 0 4 8 12 16 FEET

Plan of later Gupta temple, Nachna.

PLATE XVII.



Later Gupta temple, Doorway, Nachna.



Later Gupta temple, back, Nachna



Chaubara dera, No. 1, view from S.W., Un.



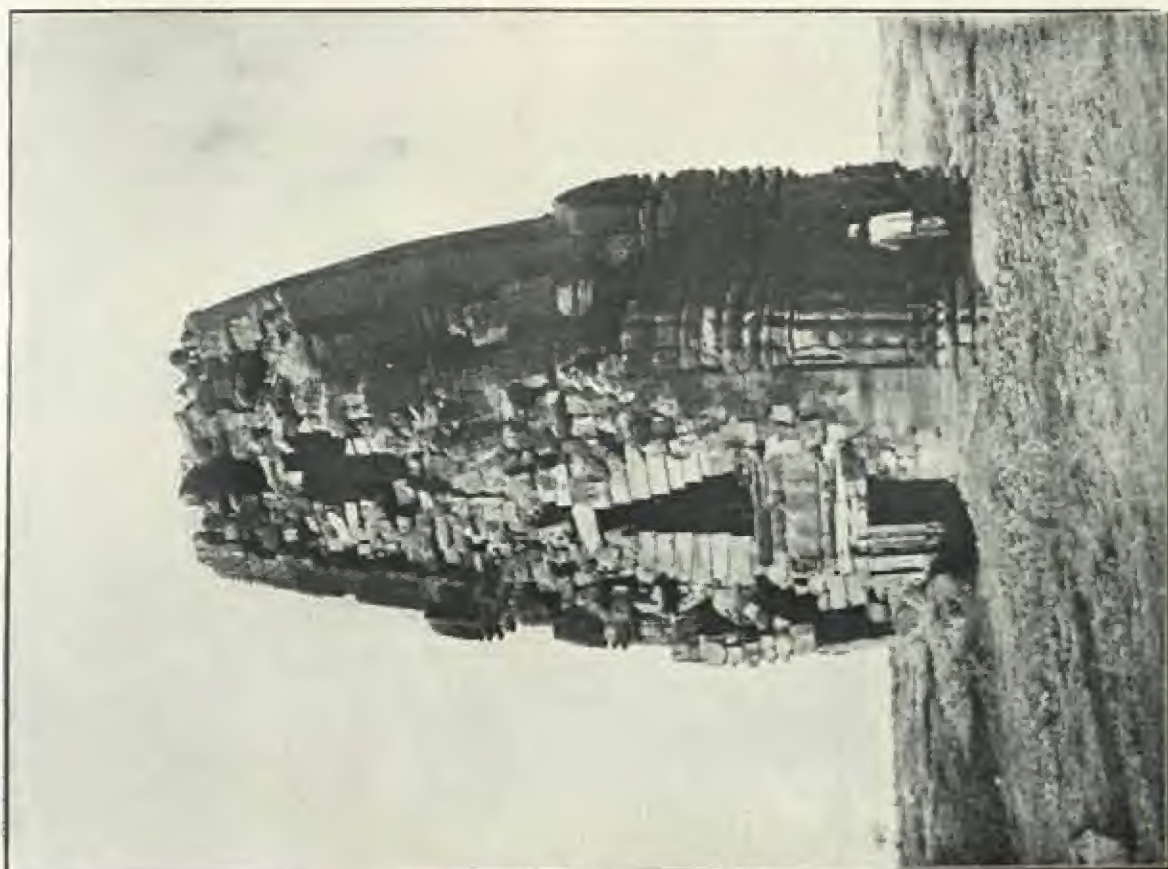
Chaubara dera, No. 1, interior of mandapa, Un.



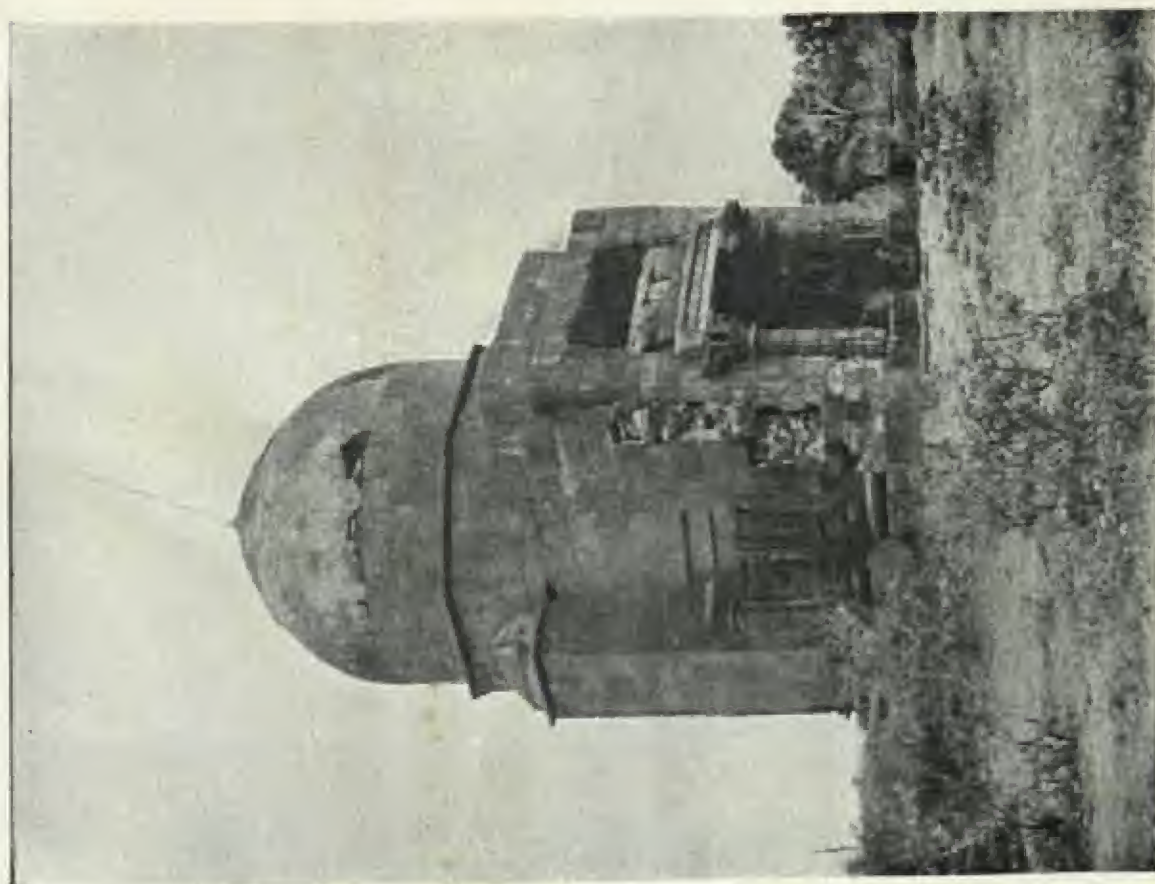
Temple of Mahakalesvara, No. 1, view from S.W., Un.



Temple of Nilakanthesvara Mahadeva, back view, Un.



Temple of Mahakalesvara No. II, view from S.W., Un.



Temple of Ballalesvara Mahadeva, view from S.E., Un.

PLATE XXI



Chaubara Dera No. II, view from S.W., Un.



Temple of Goalesvara, view from N.W., Un.



Chausat Khamba masjid, view from east, Kaman.



Chausat Khamba masjid, interior facade, Kaman.

PLATE XXIII.



Seshasayin in wall in front of fort, Jaso.



Seshasayin, Kamesvara temple, Kaman.



The Tortoise incarnation, Gwalior Fort.



Dasavatara, Harphul Bohra's temple, Kaman.

PLATE XXV.



Marriage of Siva, from Kaman, Ajmer Museum.



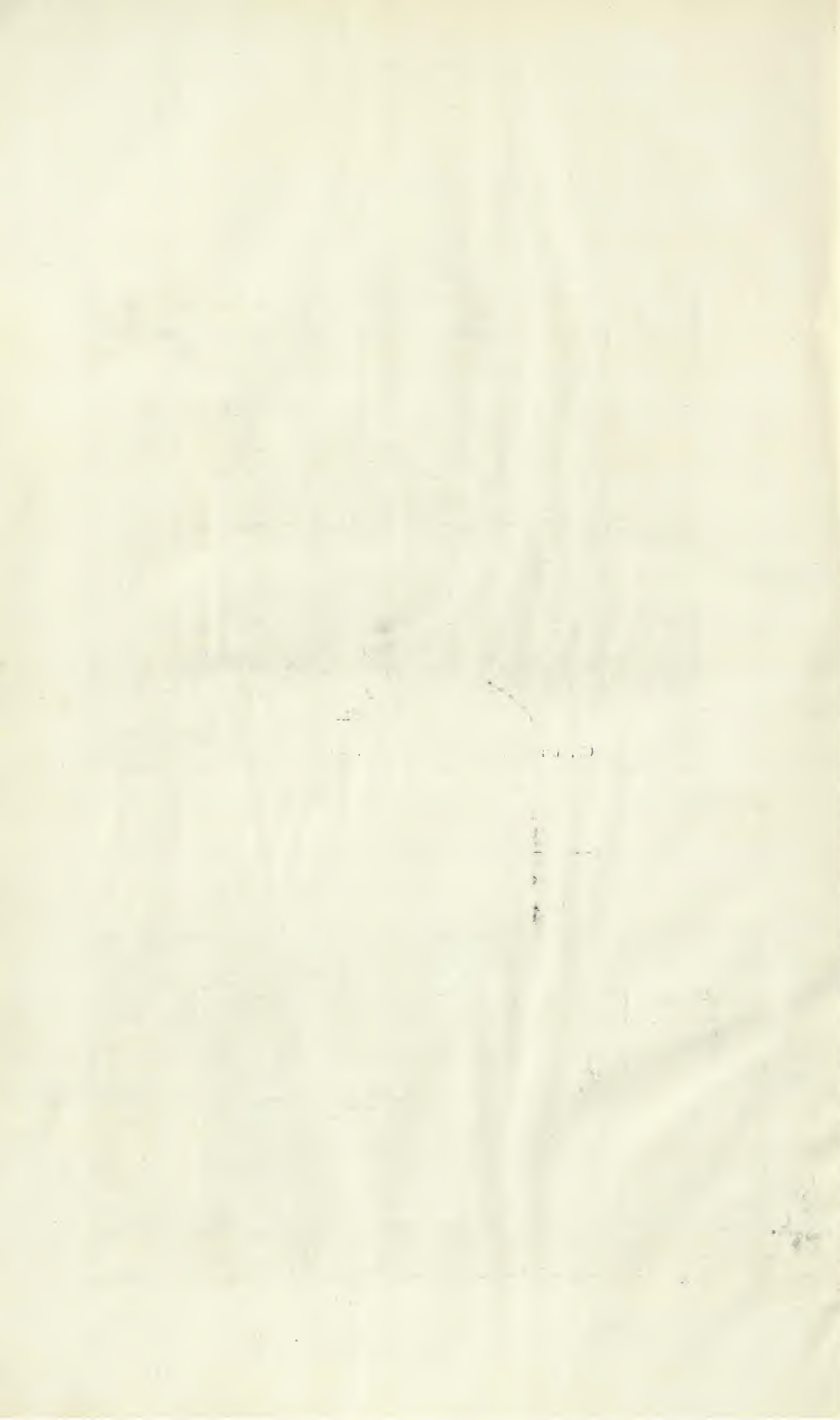
The Marriage of Siva, Gwalior Fort.

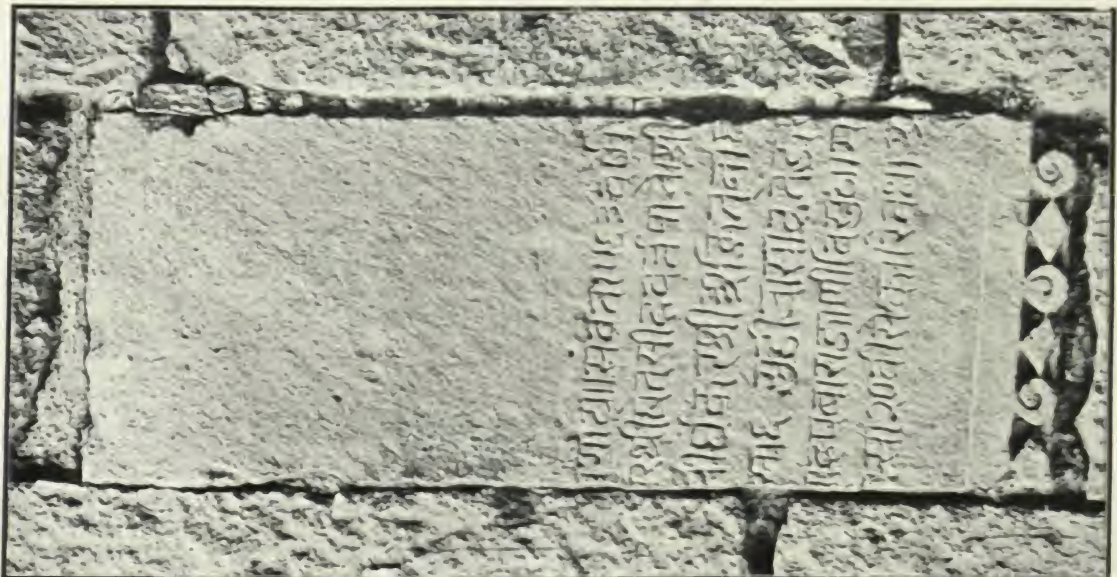


Chaturmukha linga from Kaman, Ajmer Museum.

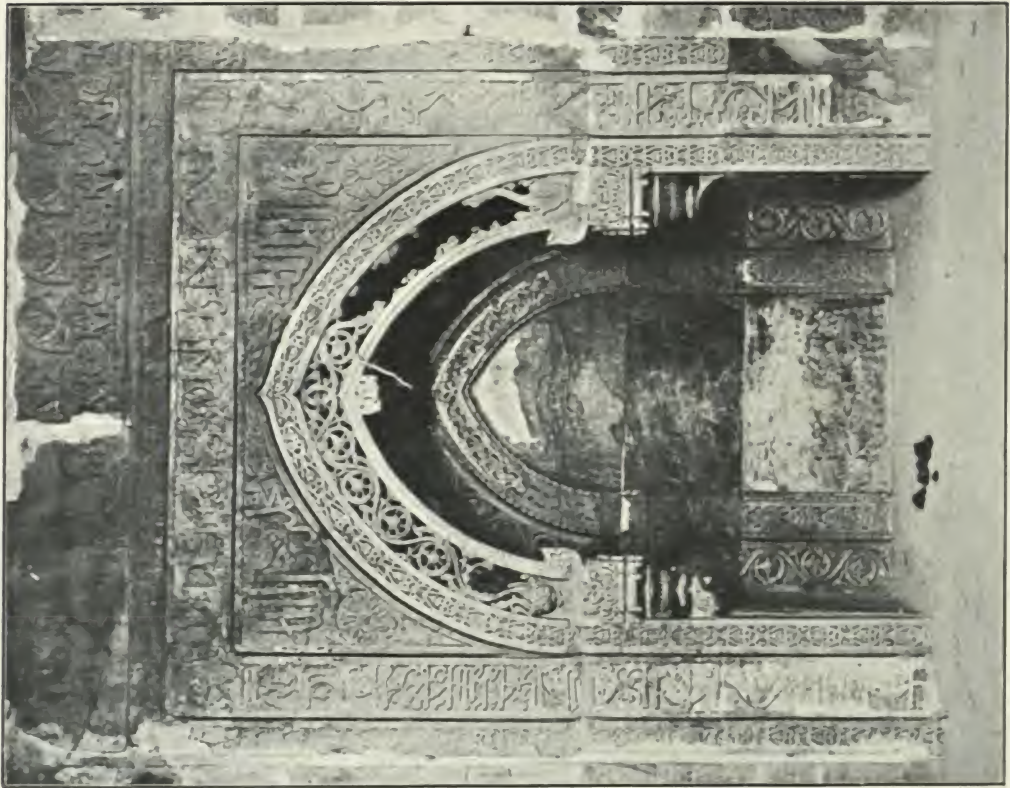


Mediaeval Hindu images, Kamesvara temple, Kaman.

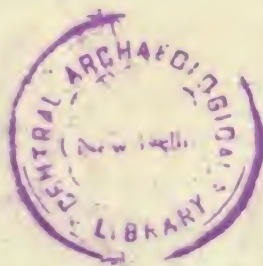




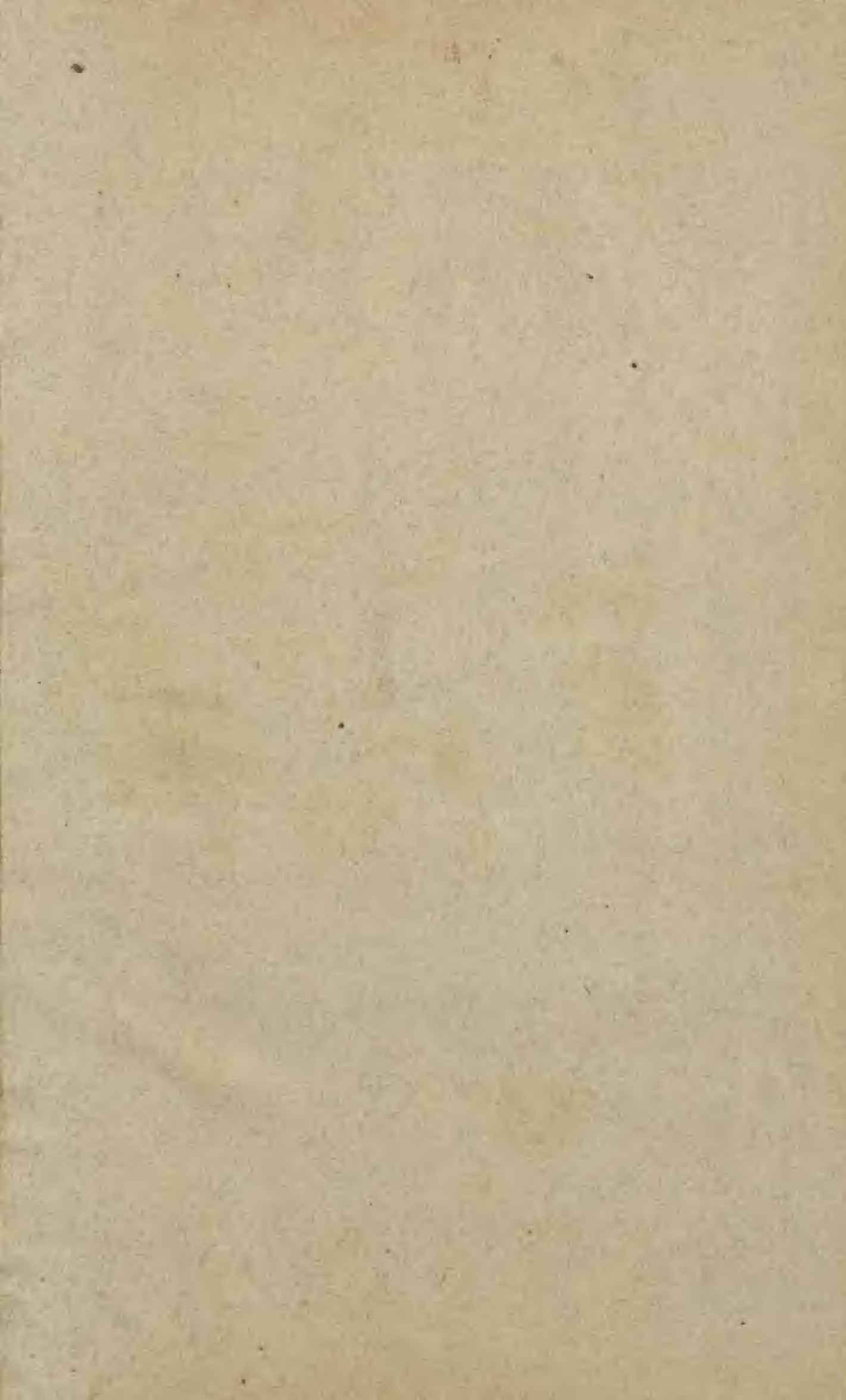
Inscription dated V.S. 1563 near main gate, Umarkot.



Chausat Khamba masjid, central mihrab. Kaman.



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